

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE.
Barometer 30.18

March 3rd, 1913, Temperature a.m. 56, p.m. 59; Humidity...78, 81.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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March 3rd, 1912, Temperature a.m. 64, p.m. 70; Humidity...68, 65.

No. 9038 晚六廿月正年丑癸 MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1913. 一拜禮 號三月三英港香

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TELEGRAMS.

GROWTH OF ARMAMENTS. FRANCO-GERMAN FEELING.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, March 2.

The question of increased armaments is absorbing French and German public opinion.

The French press regards the re-adoption of the three years service system as assured and as the only possible reply to German military expansion. Popular feeling is evidenced by the action of time-expired men rallying to the colours for a fresh term of service.

Germany's Big Bill.
The German Press is now agreed that the cost of the increase in the Army will necessitate an expenditure of fifty millions sterling of which amount eleven millions will be annually recurring, while forty millions will be non-recurring and will be largely expended upon new fortresses on the eastern frontier.

Finding the Money.
The official "Norddeutsche" announces that the huge increase of expenditure is to be met by a special levy upon property in addition to the regular property tax. The Federal Council was convened yesterday to discuss the questions.

The papers state that owners of property of the value of fifteen hundred pounds sterling and under will be exempt from the special levy but the federal Princes will be asked to relinquish the exemption from taxes which they have hitherto enjoyed.

A later message says the special levy is to be made at once. It will only cover non-recurring expenditure on fortresses and buildings, and the permanent increase in recurring expenditure will be met by permanent taxation.

It is anticipated that the Government's proposals will be determinedly opposed in the Reichstag, which will probably meet for a special session during the summer.

The "Norddeutsche" urges the necessity of passing the Army Bill by Whitehall with a view to enabling the War Office to carry out the necessary changes by the autumn.

German Naval Estimates.
A debate took place in the Reichstag yesterday on the naval estimates.

Remarkable speeches were made by the leaders of the Centre and National Liberal parties, dwelling upon the progress of the German Navy, especially in torpedo-boats, submarines and aircraft and the need of maintaining a powerful fleet commanding respect.

Admiral von Tirpitz mentioned that new aerodromes will be laid down at Wismar and Rostock.

RUGBY FOOTBALL. GLOUCESTERSHIRE CHAMPIONS.

London, March 2.
In the Rugby County Championship final, Gloucestershire, the winners of the Western Counties' group, beat Cumberland by 14 points to 3 at Carlisle.

RAILWAY DISASTER. 35 PEOPLE INJURED.

London, March 2.
An engine derailed into an electric train at Newcastle, smashing the last coach. No fewer than 35 passengers were injured.

GERMAN DREADNOUGHT

London, March 2.
Reuter's correspondent at Wilhelmshaven reports that another Dreadnought has been launched there in the presence of the Kaiser. The vessel was christened the Koenig.

TELEGRAMS.

THE BALKAN CRISIS. PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, March 1.

The prospects of peace in the Balkans are regarded as more favourable than at any time since the armistice.

Towfik Pasha called at the London Foreign Office on Friday, followed some time later by Hakkı Pasha. Diplomatic circles regard these visits as portending a more acceptable reply on the part of Turkey to the Note from the Powers.

No importance is attached to the telegrams from Sofia that Turkey is endeavouring to treat directly with Bulgaria, because the Powers insist on negotiations with the Allies generally.

Turks Defeated.
A message from Athens reports that a strong force of Turks was defeated after a six hours' battle to the north of Jamina, leaving 112 dead and 180 prisoners. The Greek losses were insignificant.

Turkey Gives In.
Later.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says the Turkish Ambassador has informed Marquis San Giuliano, Minister for Foreign Affairs, that Turkey places herself in the hands of the Powers with a view to the conclusion of peace. Reports from other capitals indicate that similar action is expected.

It is understood that the Powers will now seek to ascertain if the Allies are willing to accept the mediation of Europe.

TELEGRAMS.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

HOAXING THE POLICE.

London, March 1.
The Pontypool police received what was apparently an official order, but which was presumably sent by Suffragettes, instructing them to mobilise the Territorials on a war basis.

The police put up placards and communicated with a number of Territorials and Reservists before the hoax was discovered.

A Serious Explosion.
A serious explosion took place in the parcels office of the railway station at Devonport, and a clerk was terribly injured. The outrage is attributed to suffragettes. A portion of a tin was found.

TELEGRAMS.

PANAMA CANAL TOLLS.

PLEA FOR ARBITRATION.

London, March 2.
The British rejoinder to Mr Secretary Knox's statement on the Panama Canal tolls, of January 23rd, has been presented at Washington. It answers the contention that the British grievance is only hypothetical, and that the protest is therefore premature, and submits that arbitration, for which there is already ample provision, should precede rather than follow actual friction.

Mr Knox has reserved the reply for his successor.

TELEGRAMS.

CORRECTED MESSAGE.

London, March 2.
The announcement of the death of Father Stanton relates to a well-known Roman Catholic priest, and not to Father Stanton of St. Alban's, Holborn, as indicated in the message of Saturday.

TELEGRAMS.

CHINA AND JAPAN. SUN YAT-SEN'S MISSION.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, March 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo wires that Dr. Sun Yat-sen leaves to-morrow.

The speeches he has delivered indicate that the real object of his visit is to foster Sino-Japanese commercial and political ententes. He offered important concessions to bankers and manufacturers.

TELEGRAMS.

BOY SCOUTS.

OFF TO THE COLONIES.

London, March 1.
A party of Boy Scouts are proceeding to Melbourne aboard the s.s. Marathon, emigrating by assisted passages under the Victoria Government British lads' scheme.

A second party proceeds to Canada on the 4th of April. The Boy Scouts' Association is establishing a fund to assist the Scouts to the Colonies.

TELEGRAMS.

U. S. NAVY.

SENATE TO THE RESCUE.

London, March 1.
Reuter's Washington correspondent says the Naval Committee of the Senate has restored the principal items in the Naval Appropriations Bill, including the provision for two battleships, which the House of Representatives struck out.

Later.
The Senate has passed the Naval Bill. The Bill returns to the House of Representatives.

TELEGRAMS.

ROMANOFF TERCENTENARY.

London, March 1.
The Banks in St. Petersburg and Moscow have decided to present the Czar with a million roubles for charitable purposes on the occasion of the Romanoff Tercentenary.

TELEGRAMS.

MEN AND RELIGION.

Stirring Address By Mr. F. B. Smith.

Yesterday evening Mr. Fred B. Smith held a men's meeting in the Theatre Royal, when Col. W. R. St. John presided over a very large attendance. He was supported by the Rev. Mr. Wells, the Rev. C. H. Hickling and the International Quartette. During the evening, hymns were sung and some vocal items were given by the quartette.

In briefly introducing the speaker for the evening, Col. St. John said that Mr. Smith was on his way from America to Australia and fortunately Hongkong was on the route.

Mr. Smith commenced by reading a chapter from the Book of Deuteronomy and based his remarks on one verse of the section that he read—"Beware lest thou forget God."

Dodging Religion.
Mr. Smith said that if it were not for the dread that he had that there was a peril lest men lost their grip on Christianity he would be at home to-night with those he loved. He believed it was a fact that men of his colour, representing nations that had reaped such a reward from Christianity, were losing their sharp, quick appetite, because, in the first place, it was the old, old familiar story. Familiarity bred contempt even in religion. There were men who were dodging, sneaking and running away, rather than be caught by religion.

TELEGRAMS.

COUNTY CRICKET. CHAMPIONSHIP QUESTION.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, March 1.

It is reported that the question of the County Cricket Championship, which the Advisory Committee has been discussing at Lord's, is becoming acute. The chief controversy wages round the restriction of matches to two days of seven hours each, and the promotion of counties by merit.

At a meeting at Lord's this week a proposal was submitted to exclude five counties, and the decision was postponed until July.

TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY'S DEFENCE.

London, March 1.
Reuter's correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that in view of the approaching introduction of the new Army Bills and the Government's secrecy concerning these, the German newspapers are publishing estimates of the increase. They agree that they will amount to £12½ million annually, and expect that the method of paying the bill, whether by a property tax or indirect taxation, will lead to a stiff fight.

TELEGRAMS.

GIVING REASONS FOR HIS CONTENTION.

Mr. Smith addressed the fact that they seemed to be moving into a time when there had arisen a united cry for cheapness. The cry for fun was sweeping their nations to-day; until many a man was forgetting what it was to think deeply. He believed in life. He believed that they should live on the side that brought most buoyancy, but they knew that the worst evils in life were the abuses of blessings. That was true of of whiskey, true of anaesthetics, true of money and true of pleasure. There was too much desire for fun; they were losing their desire to read books and indulge in great thoughts.

"The Cheap Toy."
Some of them said that theatre had lost that which they knew once, that love for religion, because they had heard it all their lives; others had lost it because they were selling themselves for the cheap toy—pleasure in the world. Others were losing the grip on religion because they were not hungry. Success had made them forget God. Did they know, those winning men in commerce, that there was not more than about one chance in a thousand that they would not lose their souls? Show him the ratio of a man's success in business and he would show them the ratio of his decrease in religion.

He, the speaker, would rather be a coolie carrying thirty-eight bricks up the Peak on his back than and knowing God, than live in a mansion in Hongkong with the fires going out in him. Prosperity was telling its story on this race of ours. And again, there were men who would talk of religion as if it were a football to which they could give a kick whenever it came along.

Every man in that theatre, every man in Hongkong who was allowing himself to drift away from Jesus Christ and the power of God in the Church, was in danger of his morals. He did not believe there was a man in the theatre whose morals were safe for five years without the power of God.

Items by the quartette, and the Benedict on closed the meeting.

Portuguese and King Manoel.
The Chamber of Deputies has rejected by 47 votes to 43 a motion by Senator Machado Santos giving his Bill for a reconciliation with the Portuguese Royal Family facilities as an urgent measure.

TELEGRAMS.

AIRSHIP FOR RUSSIA. SUCCESSFUL TRIALS.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, March 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Berlin wires that the Parseval airship built for Russia made a successful flight of 140 miles yesterday.

TELEGRAMS.

BISHOP OF VICTORIA.

Busily Engaged in Diocesan Work.

The Bishop of the Diocese attended the conference organized by the Edinburgh Continuation Committee at Canton early in February, says "Church Notes." Dr. J. R. Mott presided over the conference which was attended by seventy-five delegates representing almost all the Churches and Missionary Societies engaged in missionary work in the five southern Provinces of China. On February 12th, the Bishop, accompanied by the Rev. A. D. Stewart, started on a visitation of some of the Mission Stations in the Diocese. At Shekhi they were met by the Reverend Mok Shan Tsang and E. I. Blanchett. This prosperous city, which is lighted by electric light, has a substantial and fairly large church and school. The Bishop examined the candidates for confirmation and confirmed 11; afterwards there several adult and infant baptisms. On the 14th, special services were held and 44 persons confirmed at Kong Moon, a pretty port of growing importance and the terminus of a new railway line. Sunday was spent at Shauhing where the C.M.S. owns a house and mission premises. The Bishop met all the Church members, administered the Holy Communion and preached at the Morning Service.

A Flourishing District.
On the following day, the party started before daylight, as usual, and reached Wang Long in the Tsan Tsing District on the 18th, spending the night in Canton en route, when the Bishop attended the Annual Meeting of the English Church. There are thirteen Churches of our Communion in the Tsan Tsing District, with 630 Church members, of whom 205 have been previously confirmed and there are about 30 people asking for teaching, but alas, the supply of clergy and catechists is miserably inadequate. A few persons were confirmed at Wang Long but the Bishop recommended that the majority of those people, who are indeed as sheep without a shepherd, should wait until the summer when he intends to visit them again. Meanwhile arrangements will have been made for their further instruction by the few missionaries and Chinese workers available.

Future Engagements.
During March the Bishop will be at Shanghai to take part in two important conferences which he hopes will result in the more effective evangelization of his vast Diocese. The first conference, March 3rd to 8th, is for the Bishops and Representatives of all C.M.S. Missions in China, the second—March 11th to 16th—is the continuation of the one held in Canton last month in which matters of far reaching importance for the growth of the Chinese Church will be discussed. The Bishop will (D. V.) return about March 18th in time to take several confirmations before Easter. He will preach at the Cathedral on Easter morning and preside over the Annual Meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society on March 25th and proceed the same night to the half Yearly Meeting of the Chinese Church Council on the West River. As soon as possible after that, he and Archdeacon Barnett propose to go to Pakhoi on a visitation of the Mission Stations there and in the country north of the Tonkin Gulf.

TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN BUDGET. LOSS OF OPIUM REVENUE.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, March 1.

Reuter's correspondent at Delhi wires that the Finance Minister introduced the Indian Budget on Saturday.

It shows a surplus of £3 1-3 millions for the year 1912-13, which is £2,000,000 above the estimated surplus. The estimates for 1913-14 show a surplus of £1 1-3 million.

The Finance Minister (Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson) said a distinct shadow in the financial sunshine was the loss of opium revenue, which materially affected the arrangements for the coming year. He described the Government's opium policy, up to the present as being an adherence to the programme of sales arranged, despite circumstances frequently justifying the denouncement of the Treaty, and also resistance to pressure to effect an arbitrary and premature suspension of the sales. The action of the Chinese Government, however, had created a new situation, as was evidenced in the practical stoppage of the trade in Chinese markets and the great drop in the auction prices, necessitating the suspension of sales which had been ordered in January. The revenue account under the heading of opium for the coming year is estimated at £3,618,000 below that for 1912-13.

TELEGRAMS.

OBITUARIES.

LT. COL. BAGOT, M.P.

London, March 2.
The death is reported of Lieut.-Col. J. F. Bagot, Conservative M.P. for Kendal.
[The deceased had sat for Kendal since January 1910, previously representing the same constituency from 1906. He was formerly in the Grenadier Guards and retired in 1886. In 1882-83 and again in 1888-89 he served as A. D. C. to the Governor General of Canada, and was Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Home Secretary from 1897-99 and to the Financial Secretary to the Treasury. He served in the Boer War as Chief Military Censor. Deceased was 58 years of age. At the last General Election Col. Bagot polled 3,041 votes and Mr W. H. Somervell (L.) 2,733, a majority of 308.]

Dr. Henderson.
London, March 2.
The death is announced of Dr. Dr. Henderson, formerly of Shanghai.

TELEGRAMS.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

THE SCOTT FUNDS.

London, March 1.
The Funds raised in connection with the Antarctic tragedy now amount to £40,000.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Dr. Henderson, formerly of Shanghai, is dead.

Lieut. Col. Bagot, Unionist M.P. for Kendal, is dead.

A new German Dreadnought, named the Koenig, has been launched.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Questions regarding the County Cricket Championship are becoming acute.

A strong force of Turks was defeated in a six hours' battle to the north of Jamina.

In the County Championship final, Gloucestershire beat Cumberland at Rugby football.

Thirty-five people were injured by an engine dashing into an electric train at Newcastle.

The Parseval airship built in Germany for Russia has made a successful flight of 140 miles.

Turkey has placed herself in the hands of the Powers with a view to the conclusion of peace.

Under opium, the Indian revenue account for the coming year is put at £3,618,000 less than last year.

The real object of Sun Yat-sen's visit to Japan has been to foster Sino-Japanese commercial and political ententes.

A clerk in the parcels office of Devonport railway station was terribly injured in an explosion attributed to suffragettes.

Britain's reply to America concerning Panama Canal tolls submits that arbitration should precede rather than follow actual friction.

French and German public opinion is absorbed with the question of increased armaments, and telegrams detail Germany's proposals.

The U. S. Senate has passed the Naval Bill, reinserting the provision for two battleships, and the Bill now returns to the House of Representatives.

The police at Pontypool, acting on an apparently official order, but believed to have come from suffragettes, proceeded to call up Territorials and Reservists.

The Indian Budget shows the surplus for 1912-13 to be two millions above estimate, and the estimated surplus for this year to be one and a third millions.

LOCAL.

The March Criminal Sessions opened to-day.

The death occurred yesterday of Mr. W. D. Sutton, of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co.

Tributes to the late Sir John Carrington were paid at the Supreme Court this morning.

The "Absentee's" Cup for the C.Y.C. cruiser class and racing class yachts was sailed yesterday.

A burglary is reported from Caine Road; one man has been arrested in connection with the affair.

The Rev. Fr. Lynch, O.S.B., preached an eloquent sermon at St. Joseph's yesterday. His mission begins on Sunday, March 9.

Mr. Fred B. Smith, who, with Mr. Raymond Robins is on a world tour, addressed a meeting for men in the City Hall last night.

In another column we publish an interview with Sir Chentung Siang Cheng, who has just returned from the post of Chinese Minister in Berlin.

Notices

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TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. " 10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 15 min.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. " 15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " 10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. " 15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. " 10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. " 10 min.
NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to
11.30 p.m. every 15 minutes.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 10 min.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon " 15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. " 10 min.
8.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. " 15 min.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. " 10 min.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
Rifle Car at 11.45 p.m.
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Hongkong 23rd September, 1911.

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Hotels

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PROPRIETOR.

[63]

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Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and
supervisors. Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms
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[24]

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H. HAYNES,

Manager.

Hongkong, 1st Aug. 1912. [66]

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guests.
Hongkong, 1st Feb. 1912. [18]

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the lower for reading, ground from one single
piece of glass.

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now use one pair instead. No one can tell
that you wear bifocals. No cement to blister;
no thin segments to lose off.

Call and inspect this line. We grind
Kryptoks in regular or toric form.

WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW.



MANILA

OFFICE

78, ESCOLTA

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

Daily Press.

China's New Constitution.
China's Parliament is soon to
meet: whether that will exercise
a controlling influence remains
to be seen, though judging by
the example of the National As-
sembly that met under the Man-
chus, we are not very sanguine
of immediate results from it. It
is rather to the vaunted patriotism
of the Chinese people that we
must look for the solution: those
provinces that consider that their
self-supporting financial status
justifies them in dictating terms
and insisting on their own condi-
tions may be able to resist
the pressure exerted by Peking,
but in so doing they may destroy
their country and it is only by
these provincial Governments
recognizing that they must make
some sacrifices for the common
weal, and must put the interests
of their country above their own,
that China can become a united
whole. The powers of self-gov-
ernment granted to the provinces
in the final Constitution cannot
be too wide, but the provinces
must recognize that the very
existence of a central authority
implies some limit to their own
powers, and must accept the
limitations and control raising
therefrom.

China Mail.

Canada and the Empire.
Sir Wilfred Laurier, himself of
French extraction, a former Pre-
mier of Canada, and at present
leader of the Opposition, never
misses an opportunity of express-
ing his personal pleasure in the
loyalty he feels as becomes a
British subject in Canada or any
where else. When the time
comes for Canada to do her
utmost of the Mother Country it
will be found that no Colony as
a whole will be more ready to
accept and carry into effect
the hope and wish of Mr. Borden,
their present Premier, as expressed
by him the other day in the
Canadian House of Commons
that the British Empire should
comprise "One Empire, one
Fleet, and one Foreign Policy,
guided by one Imperial Council,
instead of five Foreign policies
and five scattered fleets." This
is a magnificent ambition and
one which is fast approaching
realisation; and it is one which
will be realised not for the
aggrandisement of the British
race, but for the realisation of
universal peace.

South China Morning Post.

The Tokyo Riots.
The vast mass meetings which
have been held for the purpose of
denouncing the unconstitutional
methods of Prince Katsura and
the Bureaucracy in general, and
the bold outspoken expressions
of opinion in the progressive news-
papers are in themselves unmis-
takeable indications of the evolution
of political consciousness among
the people. The processes of the
Japanese mind favour extremes,
and Japanese statesmen will have
to reckon seriously with this
tendency if they wish to avert
future trouble of a far more
extensive nature than a riot. For
long the Japanese have accepted
the militarists at their own va-
luation together with the assur-
ance that to vote big appropri-
ations for military and naval
purposes is to be patriotic. The
aftermath of two wars has
practically demonstrated the
negative aspect of the policy of
the militarists, and enduring as
they are perhaps the heaviest
relative burden of taxation in the
world, as the direct outcome
of military adventure, it is not at all
surprising that the Japanese
people should have risen to pro-
test when these same militarists
blatantly proposed that this bur-
den should be still further aug-
mented by the creation of two
army divisions for Korea.

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The Rev. Father Bernard Vaugh-
an S.J., arrived in Japan last
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HONGKONG, 14th January 1913. [44]

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HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

Largest and Best in the East.

Only Manufacturers of

THE FAMOUS

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The Hair Wash of the Age.

Queen's Road 13.

SHORT STORY.

HIS FIRST-BORN

BY
ANNIE HOWELLS FRECHETTE

(Concluded From Saturday.)

As she sat before her mirror, combing her hair, she saw reflected from the doorway behind her Harriet's forbidding countenance. "Mrs. Stone is downstairs, ma'am," she said, without a touch of that sympathy with which she was wont to announce the arrival of that lady.

"Oh, surely not, Harriet. And to-day of all days!"

"It is not my fault, ma'am. I have never made a habit of keeping her for tea—and getting her wanted to come."

"You know very well I have only kept her because I am sorry for her," Harriet sniffed. "And to think that Mr. Robert is to be here only one day."

"Quite a short visit," said Harriet coldly. Then, relenting slightly as she detected the nearness to tears in the voice of her mistress, she added: "I told her that you were expecting Mr. Robert, but she didn't take the hint. She said she enjoyed meeting people from the outside world."

"Then there is no help; she means to stay. Tell her I'll be down soon. Mr. Robert always says she drives him wild."

"I guess she drives other people wild, too—people who don't feel sorry for her just because she is a useless, lazy thing." And Harriet gloomed herself out of the room.

Mrs. Lake sat with brush in hand, thinking bitterly. Had Harriet and her misery not been enough, without having Mrs. Stone heaped upon her? And Robert—poor Robert! How he would hate to find her awaiting him, when he had come with his heavy heart—longing to be alone with his mother. With the sudden inconsequence that she had always condemned in herself, she realized that she was on the verge of laughter as she pictured him sitting throughout the tea, listening to her sentimental platitudes.

Ah, well, perhaps Mrs. Stone was to be a part of his punishment. At another time she knew how he would have grumbled an aside in her ear at finding their visitor ready to greet him, and then, when she was safely gone, beginning, "By Jove, mother, that woman!"—and then breaking into a hearty laugh. But not to-day. There would be no comedy to-day. It was all tragedy.

She went downstairs at last, she could find no further excuse for lingering, and greeted her visitor with such cordiality as she could force herself to show.

But, happily for the visitor, she was of that self-centred class which sees little beyond itself and, as long as she was being gratified, cared little for the feelings of others. If she detected any lack of warmth in her victim, she readily forgave it when Mrs. Lake explained that she had not slept well the night before. She playfully patted the cheek of her hostess, and said clearly it had been an inspiration of hers to come and bring a gleam of sunshine to cheer her in her dullness.

"And Harriet tells me that our dear Robert is coming." I must stay long enough to see the handsome fellow! You know, Robert and I are old sweethearts. Then I'll run away."

"But that will make you late for your tea. If you stay to see Robert you had better stay to tea."

"How sweet of you! If you really are determined to keep me, I may as well stay yes," and she quickly began to remove her hat and gloves and settle herself in the most comfortable chair in the room.

After listening to a short monologue, Mrs. Lake excused herself and went guiltily to face Harriet with the intimation that a third place would be required at the table, and meekly received the curt reply that the table was set for three.

And then she heard Robert's step upon the porch, and she was

greeting him in her old loving way.

Through the meal that quickly followed his arrival, Mrs. Stone led the conversation, and Robert rallied his forces with commendable grace, partly because in his gallant heart he could not be rude even to a bore when the bore was a woman, but chiefly because he knew that his mother was suffering and he longed to save her as far as he might.

After tea they strolled about the garden and gathered a handful of flowers for the unwelcome guest, and Mrs. Lake was asking herself how much longer the infliction would last when Harriet appeared around the corner of the house, wearing an expression of haughty humility. She wished to know whether Mr. Robert meant to take his mother for a drive during the evening. If not, she would like the horse herself, as she wished to drive out to her sister's. She could take Mrs. Stone home on her way, if she was ready to go.

It was the olive branch which Harriet was holding out to her dearly loved but often disciplined mistress, and, even if she did have the manner of switching her with it, Mr. Lake sent her a look of gratitude and hastily put the family horse at her disposal. A few minutes later she drove up to the gate with a masterful mien, and sat, stiff and angular, while, with Robert's help, Mrs. Stone airily took her place beside her and was quickly driven away into the gathering shades of evening.

"What a general Harriet is!" exclaimed Robert, with a laugh, which turned into a sigh as he took his mother's hand and they continued their aimless walk about the garden. Silence fell between them, and after a time his mother said:

"I am tired, Robert; let us go and sit down."

On the porch he put her into her chair and took his place on the step at her feet, resting his head against her knee. She stroked his hair gently, and thought of the times, when he was a boy, that they had sat thus, talking fitfully of the things that came and go through the mind of a boy which are so precious to his mother.

Her heart yearned over him now in his trouble. If only his father had lived!

Presently a tear fell upon the bowed head.

"Mother!"

"We may as well speak of it, Robert. We must face it."

"Oh, mother, you have always been so good to me, and I have repaid you so cruelly!"

"Don't think of me, dear; we must just try to think what is best for you to do."

"Is there any question of that, mother?"

"No—I suppose not; but there are so many to consider."

"Oh, I know—I know!"

"Have you ever thought—remember, I do not say that you should think it—that it might be better to leave things as they are?"

"Yes; I'm ashamed to say I've often thought that—at first. But now—no! Mother dear; don't let us go back to that time, and pretend to ourselves that it would be right for me to keep on doing wrong."

"Oh, I know what would be right for you to do, but I hardly have the courage to have you do it. If it were only you and I; but there is Marian—and—the whole world."

"Only poor Marian. The world will very soon get over it. I'll have to endure a few coarse jokes from some men, and bear cold looks from some women; and from time to time I'll have to make explanations, for I'm going to rob the wretched business of all my story. I've thought it all out. There are many men who have something to hide, and I've always noticed that the more they try to hide it, the more determined people

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No. 10, Peak, furnished or unfurnished. 6 Rooms.

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Premises will be thoroughly repaired, painted and colourwashed.

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To let or for sale, 'GLENSHIEL,' Barker Road, No. 124, Peak, 5 rooms from 1st March, 1913.

No. 119, The PEAK, furnished, from middle of April until end of October, 1913. Four Bedrooms, Tennis Court and Garden.

CRAIG RYRIE, No. 4, the Peak to let; fine situation; 8 rooms; tennis and croquet lawn.

No. 3, DES VŒUX VILLAS, No. 52, Peak, 5 rooms.

No. 106, Peak, 'CLAYADEL' 5 rooms, fully furnished with Tennis Court, for about 18 months from 1st May.

FOR SALE—HARTING and CO.

ATE, on part of Kowloon Island Lot No. 1154.

Apply to

LUNSTEAD & DAVIS,

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Hongkong, 25th Feb. 1913. [21]

TO LET on 2nd Floor No. 2, Ped-

der Street.

One roomed Office. Apply Property

Office, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

Hongkong, 22nd Mar. 1913. [383]

TO LET—No. 1 Austin Avenue,

Kowloon, possession 1st April.

Apply A. RAYMOND c/o S. J.

DAVID & CO.

Hongkong, 28th Feb. 1913. [22]

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OFFICES TO LET.—First Class,

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lars obtained at the Offices of Messrs.

PALMER & TURNER, Alexandra

Buildings, 3rd Floor.

Hongkong, 30th Sept. 1912. [708]

TO LET furnished from end of

March, house on Peak, two bed-

rooms, two sitting rooms, large

veranda, tennis ground.—33 Peak.

Hongkong, 21st Feb. 1913. [199]

TO LET LARGE substantially built

Godown, situated on water front,

East Point. For further particulars apply

Property Office, Jardine, Matheson &

Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 13th Aug. 1912. [588]

GODOWN, No. 145, Wanchai Road.

Apply to—KWONG SANG

HONG, LTD. 243, Des Vœux Road

Central (Office) or 93, Praya East

(Warehouse).

Hongkong, 10th Feb. 1913. [179]

TO LET SMALL GODOWN at

No. 1 Cross Lane, Wanchai, near

No. 2 Police Station. For further par-

ticulars apply to H. DIXON, No. 129,

Wanchai Road.

Hongkong, 27th Feb. 1913. [220]

WANTED.

WANTED: To leave a Godown

with about 5,000 to 8,000 square

feet ground floor space. Must be con-

veniently situated and rent moderate.

Reply to P. C. D. care of this office.

Hongkong, 23rd Feb. 1913. [221]

ple are to find it out. They got

to thinking they have a right to

know. They haven't, but I'll

allow them to know. I will say:

'This is my child. It is my duty

to be its father openly.'

'Perhaps it is dead, Robert.'

He laughed bitterly. 'That

would make it easier for me than

I deserve to have it made. If it

is not living, then the horrible

nightmare will have passed. I

will be known only to you and

me. Even Marian need not

know; that phase of my life end-

ed before I knew of her existence.

You don't think it would be

wrong for me not to tell her, do

you?"

'No, no—it would be wrong to

tell her. She might never feel

the same toward you."

'Oh, don't say that! For if

it is living she will have to know.

Tell me, dear mother, do you feel

differently toward me?"

'Ah, that is different, dear.

You can never change in my eye.

And, though I am sorer than I

can ever tell you for what has

happened, I am still sorer for

you, and you are just as dear to

me as ever. And if the child is

living, and you have to bring it

to Marian, she can forgive you the

more easily because she will feel

that you need her love and sym-

pathy. She will stand by you

and help you, for she is a good

woman. And can't you see that

it will be easier for her to forgive

you if you need her than if you

went to her and confessed all, and

told her that the child was dead,

but that you had intended to

atone for your sin by doing your

duty by it? She might only re-

member the sin and forget that

you were willing to make atone-

ment. But if she sees you mak-

ing it day after day—yes, then it

would be different."

Before they separated for the

night they went over all there

was to be done. And the next

day they could talk of the present

and the future with a calmness

they would not have believed

possible twenty-four hours earlier.

Something of the horror had al-

ready passed, through acceptance

of the situation. Even the cold,

stern justice that they were will-

ing to accord "the child" was

already tempered by pity and a

faint glow of kindness.

And so they parted—he to go

in search of what he prayed was

no longer to be found, and she to

sit and wait.

The first letters that came back

to her were short and brought

only news of the fruitlessness of

his search. He had gone over

his paths of those early years in

vain, before his inquiries brought

any promise of ultimate success.

All traces of the young Indian

girl seemed hopelessly lost. In

the shifting life of the West, the

men he had known were widely

scattered. Even where the great

cattle-ranges had stretched away

to the horizon, little towns had

sprung up and altered the aspect

of the country until it was a new

land to him.

He wrote that he was discour-

aged and would soon turn home-

ward.

(Continued on page 9)

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ALEXANDRA CAFE CO.

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DRAPER.32/4, WELLINGTON STREET.
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AND OTHERSSMOKE EMBASSY
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SWATOW DRAWN WORK.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1913.

WANTED: A PLAIN STATEMENT.

One of Saturday's telegrams announces that the National Defence Association has been urging Mr. Asquith's Government to give a plain statement of Britain's position; to take the nation into its confidence; in fact, to tell the electors and the public generally what they have a perfect right to know. How the Premier will respond to this request remains to be seen. Frankness has hardly, up to the present, been a leading characteristic of the Liberal Government, and we shall be very agreeably surprised if anything like a full and satisfactory statement of the position of vitally important affairs is given.

Such a statement has never been so necessary as it is at the present moment, both as regards our standing with foreign Powers and also on the subject of Home matters generally. The Liberal ministry has been very generous in the matter of talk; but talk is cheap and easy; and far less skilful than the present leaders of the House of Commons can chatter fluently round a subject, seeming to give a good deal of information; yet, in reality, giving none. There has been a sort of talk—of cheap and useless generalities—about (for instance) the two-Power standard; about aviation; about the settlement of strikes and labour troubles; but the nation remains just as much in the dark as to what the Government proposes to do as regards all these as it was before the talk commenced. Can it be that this dodging and skirting of the things that matter is deliberate and intentional on the part of Mr. Asquith and his colleagues?

To be sure there is no reason why the Government should throw its cards on the table to enable foreigners to make their own arrangements accordingly. Every sensible man knows that secrecy of a sort, and in certain directions, is a necessity where the plans of any ruling body are concerned. But over the majority of the information which it is the ministry's duty to withhold, Englishmen are not at all curious; the things that they do want to know are those which every foreign Power should know also—namely should be made to know, and to lay to heart. If the Radicals have determined, e.g., to try to put a stop to another nation's building warships or dumping its manufactures duty-free on the British market, surely the sooner that particular nation is told so the better. Why hush-up and make a mystery of such things? So far, the Government's frankness has been confined to topics like insurance and Welsh Disestablishment: things that don't matter a copper cash in comparison with the maintenance of our position as a first-class Power. Will Mr. Asquith or Mr. Lloyd George be kind enough now to give the same frankness in more important directions?

Chinese Censorship.

The extensive alterations effected on the Ellis Kadoorie School, should make for its greater efficiency and should be appreciated by the Chinese youths who there receive an education in English subjects, that the necessary money has been generously subscribed, for the most part, by local Chinese gentlemen. Only the other day the Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and affiliated Hospital voiced his and the Committee's disappointment on the part of the Chinese who were greatly indebted to the Hospital. He admitted, quite reasonably, that the Chinese had had many calls on their generosity during the revolution, and there, no doubt, he hit upon the reason for the falling-off, which is, most probably, only temporary. The subscriptions towards the Ellis Kadoorie School extension indicate that, given a deserving object, well-to-do Chinese are prepared generously to assist.

A Mistake.

To-day a contradiction comes over the wire as regards our telegram, published on Saturday, to the effect that the Rev. A. H. Stanton, of St. Albans Holborn, was dead. The dead man was a Catholic priest, and not connected with "Father" Stanton (as he is known to the Ritualists) at all. Those who have known and loved the veteran high church cleric, will rejoice to hear that he is still alive. Since the church of England first existed, it is doubtful if any one of its clergy has ever been so deservedly popular as he. Mr. Stanton is something more than a personality; he is a power. For forty years he has toiled night and day, as a curate on forty pounds a year, in a particularly sordid parish; refusing preferment after preferment; devoting himself heart and soul to helping the poor, the ignorant and the vicious. No one will ever know the number of people who have been redeemed by his personal efforts from lives of misery or crime. And what he has done, he has done quietly and modestly, without a brass band and without self-advertisement. Long may he be spared to carry on his noble work.

A Common Danger.

When the news came through last week that the Democrats in the House of Representatives, at Washington had defeated the "two battleship programme" we felt sure that the matter would not be permitted to rest there. And so it has turned out. The Naval Committee of the Senate has restored the provision for two battleships, and the Bill in this form has now been passed by the Senate and sent back to the House of Representatives again. To the unbiased observer, it would appear that the Democrats in America are of the same ilk as the British Liberals; they are the "Little Navy" party. These folk, with their idle dreams of universal disarmament, never look facts in the face. Under present conditions, when every nation of standing is feverishly building up its fleet, it would be worse than folly for any one of them to stay her hand. Such a policy would be suicidal. And after all, who are these people that they should set up their opinions against the sober judgment of experts who know their business from top to bottom? The Naval Committee of the United States and the men at the head of the British Admiralty both recognise the imperative necessity of a steady forward movement; the peace-at-any-price Democrats and Liberals, who know nothing whatever about the business, would veto expert knowledge. If this is what the rise of "progressive" ideas means, it would be better were there no encouragement given to present tendencies. Both nations will awake to the danger one of these days. But it may then be too late.

German Remanded.

The German named Karl Boettner, charged with photographing local fortifications, again appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazell, at the Police Court, this morning, and was remanded until Thursday at 2.15 p.m., bail being allowed.

DAY BY DAY.

In prayer it is better to have a heart without words than words without a heart.

The Mails.

Australian Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Prinz Waldemar this morning.

German Mail.—Closes per s.s. Derflinger at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

American Mail.—Closes per s.s. Manchuria at noon tomorrow.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Manchuria at noon tomorrow.

English Mail.

The English Mail of the 1st February was delivered in London on March 1st.

Change of Command.

On the next voyage of the Chiyo Maru from Hongkong, on March 11th, Capt. W. O. T. Filmer will be in command.

Mr Justice Gompertz.

We are informed that the Puisne Judge, Mr Justice Gompertz, is to go on eight months' leave on March 16.

Treasure.

The Tamba Maru, just arrived in port, has brought to Hongkong the following treasure:—Silver bullion, Yen 300,000; gold coin, Yen 175,000.

Alleged Gaming House.

A man charged with keeping a common gaming house at West Point, defended by Mr. R. O. Faithfull, was remanded by Mr. F. A. Hazell, at the Police Court, this morning, bail in \$250 being allowed.

Cathedral Appointment.

The Church Body of St. John's Cathedral have elected Mr. W. L. Patterson as Hon. Sec. He is a well tried church worker, says "Church Notes," and one who has already filled the office of Hon. Secretary and we are sure he will be a most efficient Church officer.

Cathedral Flower Fund.

The statement of accounts of the St. John's Cathedral Flower Fund, of which Mr. J. A. Tarrant is Treasurer, shows a deficit of \$71.32. An appeal for subscriptions is made in "Church Notes" to all those who like to see the altar ornamented with flowers and the Cathedral decorated for festivals.

The Cathedral Choir.

Mrs. Kow has resigned her membership of the Cathedral Choir on her departure for Australia. We lose valued and regular members in Mrs. Head and Mr. A. Bryer, both of whom have recently left for England. There are still numerous vacancies we shall be glad to fill up as soon as possible.—"Church Notes."

A Stormy Passage.

The s.s. Polaris, just arrived in port from Seattle, reports experiencing a stormy passage after passing the Aleutian Islands. There were heavy W.N.W. gales and high seas, with much snow. From Moji to Hongkong strong N.W. winds and high seas were encountered in the north part of the China sea, and then moderate to fresh monsoon to Hongkong, with fine clear weather.

Mr. Bryer's Departure.

Last month Mr. A. Bryer who has for many years acted as Hon. Secretary of the Church Body and Hon. Architect to the Cathedral as well as Reader and member of the Choir left the Colony. The Cathedral and many institutions here will miss his support and advice, says "Church Notes." He always was ready to give of his time and trouble and money to the Cathedral, and his regularity of attendance at the public worship was a splendid example in these days of slackness.

C. E. M. S.

Meetings of the Civilian branch of the C. E. M. S. are now held fortnightly at St. Paul's College (by kind permission of the Bishop) on alternate Fridays; Mr. R. A. Sines, Royal Naval Hospital, is Acting as Hon. Sec. and Mr. W. Davies, as Hon. Treasurer. Each member undertakes some special work and already considerable progress has been made. It is hoped, says "Church Notes," that we shall soon have news from England that the branch has been registered, and then there will be a Service of Admission in the Cathedral. Churchmen wishing to join should apply to the Hon. Secretary.

SIR CHENTUNG LIANG CHENG.

INTERVIEW WITH CHINESE EX-MINISTER.

"The Worst Thing China Can do is to Break Treaty."

Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., who recently retired from the position of Chinese Minister to the Court of Berlin, is staying in Hongkong, and, has been good enough to supply some facts about himself, to a "Telegraph" representative, which should be of interest to Chinese and European readers alike.

Sir Chentung forms a sort of link between the old China and the new, for, while he is essentially the typical travelled and Westernised Chinese, speaking English with no trace of foreign accent, all his diplomatic service, with the exception of the last year, was done under the Manchu government, and his political connection is rather with the China of yesterday than of to-day.

A Long Record.

"I have been twenty-one years in the Service," he said, "and I am leaving it because I want a rest. During the whole of my official life I have had to work very hard. In my young days in the Service, a man had a good deal of pleasant and monotonous work to do before he got promotion; he was obliged to pass slowly through all the minor grades, such as interpreter, assistant secretary of various departments, etc."

Sir Chentung Liang Cheng's first important foreign commission was in 1897, when he was appointed to represent China at Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee; it was on this occasion that he received the decoration of K.C.M.G. from Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria. Again, in 1902, he was sent to London to attend the Coronation of King Edward, whom he had known as Prince of Wales, and who presented him with the K.C.V.O. decoration.

Germany.

"My first connection with Germany," he continued, "was in 1901, when I accompanied the late Prince Regent of China on an official mission to Berlin in connection with the settlement of the Boxer trouble. We found the Kaiser extremely gracious and considerate, and it was then that I began to form the opinion—in which I have been amply confirmed during my recent term of office in Berlin—that the Emperor William is the greatest ruler in the world, where intelligence, force of character and strength in general are concerned. On that particular occasion he was unfailingly kind and open with us, and I always found him the same during my two years' service in Germany. The Kaiser's knowledge is wonderful; I am absolutely certain that he is far better informed on Chinese affairs than I am."

Washington.

Before going to Berlin, Sir Chentung was, for five years, Chinese Minister to the U. S. Government at Washington. Here his work was continuously hard and, to some extent, thankless, although he won the complete confidence of the American politicians and of the heads of the large Chinese community. It would have been difficult to choose a better man for the post because, though keenly patriotic and devoted to his countrymen's interests, he was well able to see the American side of matters, for he had been educated in the States.

"The Treaty of 1886, in connection with the immigration of Chinese, had expired, and a new one was drafted to which, for various reasons, I did not feel justified in giving my assent. Eventually I had to say that, unless my own draft was accepted, I could sign nothing. I was really asking very little; certain improvements in regard to the treatment of Chinese labourers, etc., but the Government at Washington appeared to fear giving offence to the Labour Party. I was willing to refer the matter to the President, but nothing came of it; and the new Treaty remains unsigned to this day. My feeling was that the original Treaty had been so stretched by the American officials that the Chinese could do no worse off if they had no Treaty at all. I had a most

difficult part to play, for, while it was incumbent on me to beg the Government to show increased consideration to the Chinese labourers, it was also my duty to remind my countrymen that, in the main, the Americans had treated them with great kindness and fairness, even to the extent of returning half the Boxer indemnity. The immigration question is a serious problem and there is so much to be said for both sides that it is difficult to get or express a perfectly clear view."

When his time at Washington expired, Sir Chentung was the recipient, on all sides, of expressions of regret at his going. Government officials acknowledged his fairness and their own indebtedness to him. Yale University conferred on him the honorary degree of L.L.D. (Amherst had previously done the same) and, in San Francisco, he was feted seven times by the leading Chinese.

"In the face of this," he continued, "you may imagine my surprise when, on returning to China, I found the papers there abusing me for having been too soft and easy."

On the politics of to-day, Sir Chentung preferred to say nothing. "One is so liable to misconstruction," he said, "and, moreover, I have had so little to do with China as regards internal politics or her relations with Britain, that I would rather give no opinion. So far as the opium question is concerned, again, I can say very little. Britain has, to my way of thinking, been most just and considerate in the matter; and I feel, as all must do, that the news as to opium-growing in China is very discouraging at a time when one is so anxious to see a good understanding restored."

"As to the measures now being employed in China to prevent opium-smoking, I say that you cannot prevent such a thing by force. Of course, opium, used as it has been in China, is a great evil; but drastic measures will only encourage secret indulgence in the drug, or else drive men to alcohol. I am convinced that the Republican Government is genuine in its desire to stamp opium out of the country altogether. But there remains this question of the Opium Agreement; and one that cannot be dodged. An agreement is an agreement, whether it concerns China or any other country. Whether over opium or over any other matter, the worst thing that China can do is to break a treaty; and the worst time for breaking one is—now!"

Sir Chentung Liang Cheng is remaining in Hongkong for the present, but he looks forward to settling finally at his country home in Whampoa.

REPORTED BURGLARY.

Man Arrested and Alleged to Possess Stolen Property.

We have been informed that burglars were early at work in the neighbourhood of Caine Road on Sunday morning but their "well-laid" plans do not appear to have worked out as successfully as they anticipated, since one man has been arrested and is alleged to have a portion of the stolen property in his possession.

It is stated that at three o'clock in the morning the intruders visited the residence of a Chinese gentleman, in Coronation Terrace, Caine Road and took away with them jewellery valued at \$5,000. It is further alleged that they used violence. An alarm was given and the Water Police were informed of the occurrence. A number of the detectives of that branch of the police proceeded to follow up clues and succeeded in arresting a man on the train scheduled to leave Kowloon at 8.15 the same morning. He was found in possession of three gold rings and has been detained by the police. Inquiries are being made and when they are completed he will be brought before the Court.

Further information to hand states that there were three men concerned in the affair and that they gained admission through a window at the back of the house. It is alleged that one of the men caught the male occupier by the throat while the other two demanded the keys of the different rooms. They then ransacked the place and got away with property to the value stated.

OLD RESIDENT'S TRAGIC DEATH.

Late Mr. W. D. Sutton.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Mr. William D. Sutton, which took place at the Government Civil Hospital on Sunday afternoon, as a result of hemorrhage on the brain. The deceased gentleman was 69 years of age and joined the firm of Messrs. A. S. Watson and Company so far back as 1868. He was employed at that establishment as a chemist.

The circumstances preceding Mr. Sutton's death were rather tragic. He visited the Racecourse on Thursday, and had the misfortune to trip over the planks at the entrance which were covered with straw. He fell on his head and also injured his wrist. For some time previous to the accident, however, the deceased had been in failing health and intended to leave in April for Europe on a holiday. Dr. Blake attended the injured man and, though at first it was not considered that the fall had any serious tendency, the medical gentleman, after seeing the patient on Saturday, ordered his removal to the Hospital. The deceased was immediately taken to the Government Civil Hospital. On Sunday morning the medical authority at the hospital diagnosed the case as a serious one, and, at a quarter to five in the afternoon, the deceased passed away. Mr. Sutton leaves a wife in Europe, and three sons, one in Canton, one in Manila and the other at home.

The esteem in which Mr. Sutton was held, not only at the establishment at which he was employed, but throughout the Colony, make his loss all the more greatly felt.

To catch the deceased in a reminiscence mood was to be treated to a vivid description of the Colony in the old days when things were a very much different complexion from what they do at present.

The establishment of Messrs. Watson and Company closed at 4.30 this afternoon to enable the whole of the staff to attend the interment at Happy Valley. The customary floral tributes of respect were sent by the different members of the firm.

The cortege passed the monument at 5 o'clock.

DALLAS COMEDY COMPANY.

"Baby Mine" Staged a Second Time.

On Saturday evening the Dallas Comedy Company staged "Baby Mine" for the second time in their present season. This was preceded by "A Queen's Messenger" by J. Hartley Manser. Miss Geraldine Le Sage, and Mr. Edward Bonfield made the utmost of the only two parts in a somewhat melodramatic scene between a masked lady and a courier whom she drags in order to rob of despatches. The ultimate restoration concludes the piece.

In "Baby Mine" Miss Nell Compton has an excellent role as the innocent young wife who lies consistently to the very jealous husband, Mr. Dallas. Miss May Hallatt, and Mr. Geoffrey Grieve, as the wife's accommodating friends, whose zeal brings three babies on the scene instead of one, do decidedly well, and the whole piece was thoroughly well received.

To-night the Company will give a second performance of "The Glad Eye," and to-morrow Barrie's delightful comedy, "What Every Woman Knows," will be repeated. On Wednesday night Mr. Dallas and his versatile colleagues will give their first performance of "Charley's Aunt." It happens that, in spite of the many thousand times that the piece has been played throughout the English speaking world, only one member of the Dallas Company has ever appeared in it. With this revival of an old favourite, the Company will bid farewell to Hongkong—or, rather, "an revoir" as they will pay us a return visit in May.

They will play in Canton, for one night only, on Friday.

Hongkong Hotel Co.

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders in this Company is to be held on Saturday next at 12.30 p.m.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A Big List of Cases for Hearing.

The charges down for hearing at the March Criminal Sessions which commenced to-day are the following:—Mo Kwai, alias I-o Kwai, murder; Tam Min, bribery; Ng Sam, bribery; To Tak Siu, Kan Tai Ho and Ah Yi alias Wong Shek, (a) robbery by two or more, (b) receiving stolen goods; Buiohi Fukuwara, Shikukuchi Itochi Yanga, Kotaro Kadashi, Keiko Nagao, Kiyoto Nishiyama, Fukuza Sano, Ki Nakazawa, Takao, Tannabaius Ryno Tannabe, (a) forgery, (b) conspiracy; Chan Sang, (a) burglary (b) larceny, (c) being in possession of house breaking implements; Cheung Shi Wong, child stealing; Ip Ki Doi, robbery by two or more; Luk Cheong and Wong Hu, robbery by two or more; Lo Ngau and Hung Chin, assault by two or more with intent to rob, common assault; Wong Chung, larceny from a dwelling house; Lam Kwan, Lam Sheung and Un Hung, robbery by two or more; Lun Sheung, disobedience of an order of banishment.

To-day only minor cases were taken. To-morrow and Wednesday will be devoted to civil cases, and the Court will sit again on Thursday. Cases left over after that day, will be informed, be dealt with at the next Sessions.

Japanese Barrister Admitted.

In connection with the case in which eight Japanese stand indicted with offences in connection with a seizure of alleged bogus Chinese banknotes, a Japanese barrister has come down from Japan for the purpose of defending certain of the prisoners. To-day, prior to the opening of the Criminal Sessions, the Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. J. A. S. Bucknill, made an application for the admission of Mr. Rokuichiro Masujima the barrister, to practice at the Bar of the Colony.

The Attorney-General said his application was for the admission of Mr. Masujima to practice as barrister in the Court. There were two affidavits filed. The first stated that Mr. Masujima was called to the Middle Temple on June 6, 1883. He (the barrister) said that his certificate of call was in his residence in Tokyo, but he would deposit it with the Registrar if it were required by his Lordship.

The second was by Mr. C. D. Wilkinsen, who said he had been acquainted with the applicant for many years, and believed the gentleman was called to the bar in the day he stated. He had really come down only for the case before his Lordship's Court, which would be mentioned in a moment, in which a number of Japanese were charged with forging certain Chinese notes. He begged formally to move that his Lordship be pleased to admit the applicant.

His Lordship remarked that the certificate of call would have to be filed. Addressing Mr. Masujima his Lordship said:—I see from your affidavit that you were called to the Bar in 1883, so we may regard you as somewhat of a veteran at the Bar already. I have great pleasure in admitting you to the Bar in this Colony, and I hope you will be successful.

The Banknote Case

Referring to the case concerning the forgery charge against eight Japanese, set down for hearing at this session, Mr. Sharpe, K.C., who appears with Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., and Mr. Eldon Potter, for the prosecution, asked leave to mention the matter before their Lordships, the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., and the Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice Gompertz.

Mr. Sharpe, K.C., said he proposed asking his Lordship whether he would give them a definite date for the commencement of the trial, which was likely to take a long time. The prisoners were indicted for conspiracy in the first instance and it was likely the trial would last a week. In certain events there were four other indictments waiting to be filed.

The Chief Justice:—Four indictments in the case? Mr. Sharpe:—Four indictments besides the one I have filed. Continuing, Mr. Sharpe said his Lordship knew that the Court was practically engaged for the next fortnight, and they knew that the Puisne Judge was leaving the Colony, and had a lot of work on

his hands. He would suggest to-day fortnight would be a good day to commence. His Lordship said that his learned brother being engaged on the Talati case, the duty devolved on him of taking the Criminal Sessions alone.

Mr. Masujima informed his Lordship that he had had to leave Japan at short notice to appear in the case and if it were delayed, he would have to re-arrange all his appointments. It would be very difficult for him and it would not be at all improbable that he have to leave without going through the whole of the proceedings before the court.

His Lordship pointed out that numerous counsel were engaged in the Talati case and there would have to be an adjournment.

Mr. Alabaster said if it were possible for him to do so without prejudice to his clients he would like to meet Mr. Sharpe, but he was afraid he could not consent to any day without thereby depriving them of some right which they may have. The prisoners were committed to take their trial on February 18. The sessions were not called on February 18, and therefore they were adjourned until to-day, which was March 3, but they had had some sort of notice that they would be taken to-day. Now, it was suggested they should be taken on some other day.

His Lordship:—It is only formal that they are committed until February 18.

Mr. Alabaster:—It is plain from the criminal ordinances, that sessions must be held once every month except in January and July. They were entitled to trial in February, and February having passed, they are entitled to their immediate discharge.

The Chief Justice:—The Chief Justice has power to adjourn the sessions, and they are held on the eighteenth of the month, subject to their being postponed by the Chief Justice.

Mr. Alabaster:—The Chief Justice has power to alter the day but not the month.

His Lordship:—You can move to arrest judgment at the trial.

Mr. Jenkin, who also appears for the defence, said that the Magistrates had admitted the prisoners to bail of \$5,000 each, but by reason of proceedings before the court earlier, and by reason of information sworn then, it was difficult for the prisoners to take advantage of bail. He asked that an order be made, in order that the men might better prepare their defence, removing the bail, and the men set at large.

The Attorney-General in answer to his Lordship said that the case was a serious one.

His Lordship refused the application, stating that prisoners would have every facility to prepare their defence.

Alleged Offer of Bribe.

The Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., had before him the case in which Tam Min, a Chinese, was charged with offering a bribe to Li Muk, a Revenue Officer, on October 31, 1912.

The jury was as follows:—Messrs. R. Y. Wilton, A.C.E. Winter, J. Craik, P.N. Sequeria, H.N. Beaurefaire, G. C. Fagle, D.J. Lopez.

The Hon. Attorney General, instructed by the Assistant Crown Solicitor, Mr. P.M. Hodgson, prosecuted, and Mr. F.C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, defended.

The Attorney General said there was a revenue officer called Li Muk, who said that on October 31 of last year, he was on duty on a wharf, where he saw a man carrying a basket. His suspicions were aroused with regard to the contents of the basket, and looking in, as he was entitled to be found, under the cover, a large quantity of lottery tickets.

The man who was carrying the basket appeared to be a coolie, and Li Muk took him and the basket to the police station. On the way prisoner came up to Li Muk and offered him some money in order to let the matter drop. On being offered the money, Li Muk seized the man and took him to the police station as well.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

LATE SIR JOHN CARRINGTON.

Tributes Paid at the Supreme Court.

This morning, in the Supreme Court, prior to the opening of the Criminal Sessions, by the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., and the Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice Gompertz, mention was made of the death of the late Sir John Carrington who, from 1896 to 1902, was Chief Justice of this Colony.

The Chief Justice said:—Before proceeding with the ordinary business of the court, I should like to say a few words with reference to the unanimity of expression, which has fallen from the community as a whole, on the death of Sir John Carrington, who was a distinguished predecessor of mine on the bench. Sir John entered the colonial service as far back as 1874 and held the position of Chief Justice of Hongkong, from 1896 to 1902, when he retired. I was not privileged to know him, but I am quite sure that those who practised in this court, before him, and who knew him in the Colony, regarded him as a distinguished lawyer, commanding the respect of the entire community. He was a man of wide knowledge. He did much to fortify the administration of justice in the colony, and rendered an additional service by preparing a revised edition of the ordinances. He has, I am sure, departed from this world to the regret of the entire community as well as a very large circle of friends in Hongkong. Mr. Attorney, I think it is fitting that we should pay tribute to his memory.

Mr. Justice Gompertz:—Having known personally Sir John Carrington, I only wish to add a few words to the tribute of sorrow. He was a very learned man and a man of a very broad mind. He was always willing and anxious to use his position for the general good of the community. He did much good work in the Colony as head of the volunteer force, where he set an example of hard work and conscientious devotion to duty which, he believed, had a most influential effect upon the members of the establishment.

The Attorney General:—I, unfortunately, did not have the honour of being associated in my work in any way with, or even of knowing, the late Sir John Carrington, but since his untimely decease, many persons in the Colony have spoken to me, who did know him, and they all seem to speak of him with very great regret, and all seem to be very sorry that his life has come to an end. However, in so far as I can speak for any persons whom I represent, I feel sure that the Bar and the other branches of the legal profession associate themselves entirely with everything which your Lordships have said on the matter.

CATHEDRAL AFFAIRS.

Dr. Clark has again kindly consented to hold the office of Hon. Treasurer of St. John's Cathedral. And we hope, says "Church Notes," the congregation will make his work easy by sending him large subscriptions. It they can afford it, and if not, by sending what they can afford. Members of the congregation ought to remember that if they wish to have a share in the government of the Cathedral they must be either seatholders or subscribers. To many it seems the best way to put all their contributions into the collection, and no doubt this is ideally the best way. But under the present constitution of the Cathedral such a contribution, however large, does not entitle a person to any voice in the election of the Church Body. It is therefore most desirable that all who are interested in the Cathedral should either be registered as subscribers or seatholders.

Hongkong Cricket League.

We are in receipt of the list of revised rules of the Hongkong Cricket League.

"Experiences in the Yukon."

To-night in the City Hall, Mr. Raymond Robins is to address a meeting for men on "Experiences in the Yukon."

Music will be rendered by the Association Quartette.



WINFRED VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.
REMARKABLE QUALITY, MODERATE PRICE
\$0.50 PER TIN OF 50.
KRUSE & CO.

To-day's Advertisements



THE PIONEER MODERN HIGH POWER GERMICIDE
Mixes equally well in salt, brackish and fresh water, instantly stops infection from whatever cause arising.
IDEAL FOR DOMESTIC USE.
ONE GALLON MAKES 400 GALLONS
EFFICIENT DISINFECTING FLUID.
AGENTS: W. R. LOXLEY & CO., YORK BUILDINGS.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY:
Bijou 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Dallas Comedy Co. Theatre Royal 9.15.
TO-MORROW:
Bijou 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce City Hall 4 p.m.
Wednesday, March 5.
Hongkong and Kowloon Warf and Godown Co., Ltd. General Meeting—noon.
Hongkong Ice Co. Ltd. 11.45 a.m.
Association of Exporters and Dealers Hongkong 4 p.m.
Dog Show Entries Close.
Hongkong Technical Institute, Evening Classes Open.
Friday March 7.
Hongkong Horticultural Society Flower and Vegetable Show, Botanic Gardens.
Saturday, March 8.
Hongkong Horticultural Society Flower and Vegetable Show, Botanic Gardens.
Wednesday March 12.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. meeting—noon.
Saturday, March 15.
Hongkong Dog Show, Jockey Club Grand Stand, Happy Valley.
Saturday March 29.
Oxford and Cambridge Dinner.

To-day's Advertisement

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, Hongkong on Monday the 17th March, 1913 at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1912.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 10th to the 17th March, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. CALDWELL,
Acting Secretary.

To-day's Advertisement

TO-NIGHT
FOR MEN ONLY

IN THE CITY HALL 9 P.M.
"EXPERIENCES IN THE YUKON"
BY
MR. RAYMOND ROBINS.
MUSIC BY
The Association Quartette.

Under the Auspices of Hongkong Christian Union.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel on SATURDAY, the 8th March, 1913, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company to the 31st December, 1912, with the Report of the Directors and to discuss any matter which may be competently brought before the Meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd to the 8th March, both days inclusive.

C. MOONEY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, March 2nd, 1913. (225)

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Now then—Variety is the spice of life, and a change of diet is good for all of us. We provided you with Sausage the finest in the land, now we have imported for your consumption, DIRECT from LONDON.

KIPPERS, HADDOCKS, FILLETS.

Just landed and in prime Condition.
We have received from the NORTH
1,000
BRACE OF PHEASANTS,
they are subject to your order.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

SOLE AGENTS

Saxone Shoe Co., Ltd.

Each Pair BOOTS \$11.00
Guaranteed. SHOES \$10.00

HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
PERFECT FITTING.

WM. POWELL, LIMITED.

RACING DAYS.

For the Convenience of Those Attending Races

Special Early Tiffin will be served from 11 a.m. to 12 p.m.
Each Race Day.

Meals a la Carte from 6 a.m. to 12 p.m.

Oysters, Smoked Haddock, Kippers, Chops, Steaks, Etc., Etc.

ALEXANDRA CAFE CO.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

"WALK-OVER" BOOTS AND SHOES
\$10.00 TO \$12.50 PER PAIR.

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"KING GEORGE IV" Scotch Whisky

Its world-wide popularity is due to its mature ripeness, soft refinement and exquisite flavour.

One of the principal brands of

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED

Largest Scotch Whisky Distillers in the World
EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. CALDWELL,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, March 2nd, 1913. (225)

Shipping

HAMBURG-AMERIKA
LINIE.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH
Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."
EAST ASIATIC SERVICE,
Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,
to

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.
And from Manila, Hongkong and Japan to Vancouver (B.C.) and Portland (Or.).

Taking Cargo at Through rates to all European North American and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
S. S. SITHONIA 8th March	For Havre, Rotterdam, Bremen & Hamburg; S. S. BRISGAVIA 12th March.
" SCANDIA 10th March	For NEW YORK; S. S. AMBRIA 12th March.
" SITHONIA 28th March	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg; S. S. O. J. D. AHLERS 21st March.
" ROYNE 2nd April	For Marseilles, Bremen & Hamburg; S. S. BELGRAVIA 21st March.
" ARABIA 10th April	For Havre & Hamburg; S. S. SILESIA 25th March.
" SAXONIA 26th April	For Havre & Hamburg; S. S. SCHWARZBURG 28th March.
" SEGOVIA 8th May	For Vancouver & Portland (Or.); S. S. SITHONIA 28th March.
" BIRKENFELS 19th May	For Rotterdam, Bremen, H. & A.werp; S. S. SACHSEN 12th April.
" FURSBLOW 2nd June	For Havre & Hamburg; S. S. SCANDIA 14th April.
" SAMBIA 24th June	

For Vancouver (B.C.) and Portland (Or.) S. S. SITHONIA 23rd March.
For Further Particulars, apply to—

Hamburg-Amerika Linie,
Hongkong Office. [12]

BRITISH INDIA S. N.
CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.
WESTWARD.

The S.S. "QUILLOA," 6797 tons gross, Captain Cole, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON on the 12th March, at noon, taking cargo at current rates.

EASTWARD.
The S.S. "MUTTRA," 4611 tons gross, Captain H. Carey, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA & KOBE on the 12th March at noon, and will be followed by the S.S. "FUTATA," 4161 tons gross, Captain H. W. Tallent, sailing thereon on or about the 19th March at noon, taking cargo and passengers at current rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS. [1]

LOG BOOK.

Telephones for the Imperator.

One of the features of the Hamburg-American liner Imperator will be a complete telephone system which will not only enable the staff to be communicated with from the various cabins, but the occupants of the latter to speak to each other. There will be a central station of the most modern type, with automatic calling, lamp signalling, multiple working, and so forth, the current being supplied by a battery of accumulators charged by means of dynamos. Provision is also being made for the installation of a telephone system, which is all the more necessary because, owing to the insufficient berthing accommodation at Cuxhaven, the Imperator, for the first year at any rate, will be moored alongside a group of dolphins near Altenbruch. For Cuxhaven two overhead wires will be carried as far as the Altenbruch dam, a cable then being laid under the Elbe to the dolphins, and the end carried upwards ready for connection with the ship as she moors. It is expected that an arrangement for connecting the ship with land telephones will be made at New York.

The Colour Vision Tests.

At the quarterly meeting of the members of the Mercantile Marine Service Association, at Liverpool, on January 29, Captain J. M. Kay, who presided, said that, despite all the protests they had made and the deputations they had sent to the Board of Trade, that body had only given them a fractional concession. He considered the proceedings of the Board of Trade were an insult to the profession. It was the duty of that association and all associations to continue to protest against the new test with all the force they could command. Captain Corkhill believed the circular issued by the Board of Trade as the new tests was more or less bluff, and that the department had not yet decided in their own minds whether they would be

able to do what they proposed. Captain Treney said that they should put it straight to the Board of Trade in the case of every officer who was a member of their association, and who was put out of his position as a master or officer on account of the eyesight test, the association would sue the Government for compensation.

A Register of Seamen.

On February 3, the President of the Board of Trade was asked in the House of Commons whether he was aware that no register of seamen is kept at the office of the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen, as required by Section 252 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894; that over three years ago the Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee unanimously approved a scheme for a central indexed register of seamen, and recommended the Board of Trade to adopt it; that the Board of Trade recently replied to the request of the Advisory Committee by exhibiting another scheme prepared by the Board of Trade, and the Advisory Committee have unanimously rejected the Board's scheme. Mr. Buxton said the view formerly held by the Board of Trade was that the documents recorded and preserved by the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen constituted the register provided for in Section 252 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. In accordance, however, with legal advice recently obtained by the Board of Trade, steps are now being taken to compile an indexed register. An outline of the scheme was communicated to the Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee, whose criticisms are now receiving careful consideration.

Salvage Operations on the Poltava.

Trouble seems to have arisen in connection with the salvage of the R.V.F. steamer Poltava, which recently stranded north of Tauranga. A dispatch from that port states that the "Asahi" is in the question of the non-payment by the Poltava of the salvage money claimed by the "Ugo-maru," a steamer belonging to the Okazaki

VESSELS TAKING CARGO.

European Ports.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dispatched.
London and Antwerp	Carmarthenshire	J. M. & Co.	4 March
London, Rotterdam & Antwerp	Glenroy	S. T. & Co.	5th March, about
London and Antwerp via Singapore, &c.	Somali	P. & O. Co.	5 March, about
Havre, Bremen and Hamburg, &c.	Brigavia	H. A. L.	12 March
do do do	O. J. D. Ahlers	H. A. L.	21 March
Marseilles, Bremen, and Hamburg, &c.	Belgravia	H. A. L.	21 March
Mexico, Peruvian and Chili via Japan	Buyo Maru	T. K. K.	23 April
Marseilles, via Saigon, S'pore, O'bo, Port Said.	Paul Leont	M. M. Co.	11 March
Marseilles, London & Antwerp via S'pore, &c.	Hitachi Maru	N. Y. K.	12 March
U.K. & Continental Ports	Glenlogon	S. T. & Co.	Middle of March
Trieste, Fiume, Venice via Singapore, &c.	E. F. Ferdinand	S. W. & Co.	13 March, about
Trieste, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, &c.	Africa	S. W. & Co.	13 March
Naples, Genoa, Algiers, Gibraltar, S'pore, Manila	Derflinger	M. & Co.	4 March

New York, San Francisco and Canada.

New York	Ambria	H. A. L.	12 March
do	Shimosa	D. & Co.	25 March, about
Boston & New York via Ports & Suez Canal	Inverclyde	S. T. & Co.	2 April, about
San Francisco via Shanghai and Japan, &c.	Chiyo Maru	N. Y. K.	11 March
do do do	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	3 March
San Francisco via Manila & Japan, &c.	Nile	P. M. Co.	18 March
Victoria, B.C., and Seattle via Shanghai, &c.	Tamba Maru	N. Y. K.	11 March
Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma via Shanghai, &c.	Canada Maru	O. S. K.	5 March
Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma via Japan, &c.	Tacoma Maru	O. S. K.	22 March
Vancouver	Monteagle	C. P. R. Co.	8 March
Vancouver B.C., and Portland (Or.)	Sithonia	H. A. L.	23 March
Vancouver via Shanghai and Japan, &c.	Empress of India	C. P. R. Co.	5 April

Australia.

Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. & Co.	11 March
do do do	Kumano Maru	N. Y. K.	12 March
do do do	Prinz Waldemar	M. & Co.	22 March

Singapore, Coast Ports and Japan.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjitaroen	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do do do	Tjunahi	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Yatshing	J. M. & Co.	14 March
Kudat and Sandakan	Borneo	M. & Co.	4 March
Japan	Tjiliwang	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
Kobe and Yokohama	Prinz Waldemar	M. & Co.	4 March, about
do do do	Iyo Maru	N. Y. K.	13 March
do do do	Kitano Maru	T. K. K.	27 March
Yokohama and Kobe	Muttra	J. M. & Co.	12 March
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Yawata Maru	N. Y. K.	12 March
Yokohama and Kobe via Shanghai	Austria	S. W. & Co.	1 April, about
Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu	Rubi	S. T. & Co.	7 March
Amoy and Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Sosha Maru	O. S. K.	5 March, about
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. & Co.	4 March
do do do	Haiyang	D. L. & Co.	7 March
Shanghai and Japan	Den of Glamis	J. M. & Co.	10 March
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nyanza	P. & O. Co.	8 March, about
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Spezia	H. A. L.	8 March
do do do	Scandia	H. A. L.	10 March
do do do	Atlantique	M. M. Co.	10 March
Shanghai Moji and Kobe	Rangoon Maru	N. Y. K.	12 March
Shanghai, Moji and Moji	Dilwara	D. S. & Co.	15 March
do do do	Arratoon Apar	D. S. & Co.	15 March
do do do	Gregory Apar	D. S. & Co.	15 March
Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Nippon	A. N. & Co.	7 March, about
Shanghai, Tingtau, Kobe and Yokohama	Yokohama	M. & Co.	6 March, about
Shanghai	Tjilatjap	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do	Tjibodas	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do	Tjinkini	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do	Anhui	B. & S.	6 March
do	India	P. & O. Co.	13 March, about

S.S. Company, of Kobe, which was hired for the salvage of the Russian steamer, the owners of the Ugo-maru demanded payment of the money according to contract. Against this demand the R.V.F. Steamer Company maintain that the "Ugo-maru" crossed and parted a hawser from the cruiser Chitose, which was trying to pull the stranded steamer off. In this way the Ugo-maru hindered rather than helped the salvage operations. An attempt by the arbitrator to settle things summarily also seems to have offended the owners of the Russian steamer. There appears to be another dispute in regard to the non-payment of the money who were engaged at Mikuni to assist the "Poltava." The "Asahi" correspondent says that the attitude of Mr. Fedoroff, the Tauranga agent of the R.V.F., in taking the dispute into a court of law instead of settling with the men, is exciting a good deal of comment. In the absence of any statement of the facts of the case, and particularly of Mr. Fedoroff's version of the affair, however, judgment must be suspended. It is unlikely that an appeal would be made to the Courts, unless there was some good ground for such action. — "Japan Chronicle."

To Sail

NORI DEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREITEN.
NOTICE.

FOR KUDAT AND SANDAKAN.
Taking Cargo at through rates to Tawao, Lahad Datu, Labuan, Jolo, Manado and Jesselton.
The Steamship

"BORNEO."
Captain F. Sembill, (Leaving Tuesday a.m.) will leave on TUESDAY, the 4th Mar., at 5 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELOHER & CO.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 1st Mar., 1913. [22]

Tranquil Times in Sarawak.
In his report for 1912 on the Sarawak second division, Mr. A. B. Ward notes that there are few occurrences during 1912 worthy of special remark, but that it is satisfactory to have report a year of quick progress. It is a significant sign of tranquil times that, for the first time in the history of the second division, a year has passed without a single death having been reported from foul play or tribal warfare.

To Sail

Hongkong-New York.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.
FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK via
PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)
British S.S. "INVERCLYDE"
on or about 2nd April, 1913.
For freight and further information, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, Feb. 26th 1913. [218]

Regular Steamship Service:

With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.
FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK via
S.S. "SHIMOSA" on or about 25th Mar.
For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th Feb., 1913. [631]

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.VESSELS ADVERTISED TO
DEPART TO-MORROW.

For.	Vessel.
Foochow,	Haitan.
Europe,	Derflinger.
Tientsin,	Chipsing.
Shanghai,	Loksang.
Japan,	Perla.
San Francisco,	Manchuria.
Macao,	Sui Tai.
Philippines,	Taming.
Sandakan,	Borneo.
Calcutta,	Jinsen Maru.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO
ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

Yokohama,	Chiyo Maru.
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AMERICAN MAIL.

The T. K. K. s.s. Chiyo Maru arrived at Yokohama from Honolulu on the 18th ult., and is due in Hongkong on the 4th inst.

The P. M. s.s. Mongolia with the American mail left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu the usual Japan Ports and Manila on the 15th ult.

The P. M. s.s. Persia arrived at San Francisco on the 25th ult.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. Empress of India left Vancouver, B.C., on the 21st ult., at 11 a.m., and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 13th inst.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. St. Albans left Sydney on the 12th ult., for Manila and this port via Queensland Ports and Port Darwin.

The E. & A. s.s. St. Albans from Sydney etc., left Port Darwin on the 25th ult., for Manila and this port and may be expected to arrive here on the 7th inst.

GERMAN MAIL.

The I. G. M. s.s. Yorck carrying the German mails with dates from Berlin of the 5th ult., left Colombo on the 23rd ult., a.m., and may be expected here on the 6th inst.

FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. s.s. Paul Leont, with the outward French mail, will leave for Europe on the 11th inst., at 1 p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Mogul Line s.s. Ghazee left United Kingdom on the 26th Jan., for the Far East via Straits.

The T. K. K. s.s. Buyo Maru leaves Honolulu for Yokohama on the 14th ult., and is due in Hongkong on the 20th inst.

The s.s. Glenloch passed the Suez Canal on 18th ult., for Hongkong via Straits.

The American & Manchurian Line str. Kasenga passed the Suez Canal on the 25th ult., and is due here on or about 8th inst.

The Mogul Line str. Lothian sailed from the United Kingdom, on the 26th ult., for the Far East via Straits.

The A.L. str. Austria left Singapore for this port on the 23rd ult., a.m., and will arrive here on or about the 6th inst.

The S. E. A. Co. s.s. Japan left Port Said on the 26th ult., and is expected to arrive here on the 20th inst.

The P. & O. s.s. Nora is expected to arrive at Colombo on the 6th inst., at 7 a.m.

The P. & O. s.s. Wakool is expected to arrive at Colombo on the 6th inst., at 6 a.m.

The Swedish East Asiatic Co's s.s. Nippon left Suez on the 11th ult., and is expected to arrive here on the 10th inst.

The T. K. K. s.s. Buyo Maru, left Manzanillo for Honolulu on the 28th Jan., and is due in Hongkong on the 20th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Ataru Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,699, K. Ikazawa, 25th Feb.—Port Arthur 19th Feb., Coal.—M. B. K.

Borneo, Ger. s.s., 1,230, Sembill, 25th Feb.—Sandakan 20th Feb., Gen.—M. & Co.

Braemar, Br. s.s., 2,316, A. J. T. Brain, 27th Feb.—Woj, 2nd Feb., Coal.—D. J. T. Co.

Canada Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,730, Hori, 2nd Feb.—Yokohama and Shanghai 20th Feb., Gen.—O. S. K.

Chipsing, Br. s.s., 1,199, Mooney, 1st Mar.—Canton 28th Feb., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Chun Sang, Br. s.s., 1,418, Mattook, 18th Feb.—Sandakan 12th Feb., Timber.—J. M. & Co.

Haimun, Br. s.s., 641, Evans, 26th Feb.—Swatow 25th Feb., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Kaijo Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,592, Yamamoto, 22nd Feb.—Swatow 2nd Feb., Passengers.—O. S. K.

Kansu, Br. s.s., 1,223, Tuobben, 22nd Feb.—Sabitik, Coal.—B. & S.

Kiyo Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,448, K. Fukushima, 25th Feb.—Canton 24th Feb., Gen.—Chinese.

Kumchow, Br. s.s., 1,450, Martin, 21st Feb.—Saloon 17th Feb., Gen.—Chinese.

Luchow, Br. s.s., 1,216, Meathrel, 19th Feb.—Canton 15th Feb., Rice.—Order.

Manchuria, Am. s.s., 8,750, A. Dixon, 23rd Feb.—San Francisco 23rd Jan., Gen.—P. M. Co.

Marie, Ger. s.s., 1,139, Schloßkyer, 22nd Feb.—Canton 21st Feb., Ballast.—J. & Co.

Merapi, Br. s.s., 1,480, Uldall, 23rd Feb.—Singapore, Sugar.—Order.

Monteagle, Br. s.s., 3,953, F. L. Javison, Vancouver 27th Jan., Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

On Sang, Br. s.s., 1,787, Carter, 1st Mar.—Chingwantao 22nd Feb., Coal.—J. M. & Co.

Pheumpanh, Br. s.s., 1,065, J. H. Scott, 22nd Feb.—Saloon 17th Feb., Rice.—W. J. Fat Sing.

Sui Sang, Br. s.s., 1,776, Simpson, 27th Feb.—Calcutta via Penang and Singapore, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Taisang, Br. s.s., 1,544, Coyle, 25th Feb.—Manila 22nd Feb., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Taming, Br. s.s., 1,255, Sidford, 28th Feb.—Manila 25th Feb., Gen.—B. & S.

Varg, Nor. s.s., 874, Rasmussen, 22nd Feb.—Hongkong 20th Feb., Coal.—B. & S.

Wing Chow, Br. s.s., 5,836, F. W. Callam, 28th Feb.—Singapore 23rd Feb., Gen.—B. & S.

Cooked Ham, \$1.40 per lb. Corned Beef, Pork and Beans. ALEXANDRA CAFE CO.

ELLIS KADOORIE SCHOOL

Important Extensions to the Building.

We were afforded the opportunity yesterday of visiting the Ellis Kadoorie School, Hongkong, and of inspecting the improvements which, at great cost, have been made by the important extensions to the old building.

To commence at the bottom, there is a retaining wall that alone cost ten thousand dollars and a basement which will enable the youngsters to play in comfort in all kinds of weather. They will here be protected from sun, wind and rain. Above is the huge hall which is reputed to be larger than the hall at the University and which will accommodate over one thousand persons. Over the din there is a scroll of principal donors, headed by Mr. Lau Chu Pak with ten thousand dollars. Mr. Ho Kum Tong with a similar amount comes next, then Messrs. Lung Yan Po, Lau Lim Yung, Fung Yan Sam and Ip Sau Shi with subscriptions of five thousand dollars each.

The Large Hall.

This hall will be used for examination purposes and for public assemblies instead of the Ko Shing Theatre. There are seven large windows on either side and six at the back of the room, throwing plenty of light and permitting vast quantities of air to circulate throughout the interior. The hall has been fitted up as a laboratory and is of a size particularly suited to this purpose. There are twenty five light, bright, and airy classrooms, and the Confucian Hall will be fitted with furniture of Chinese design, whilst in one portion a shrine with the picture of Confucius screened in an elaborate Chinese screen will be furnished. The precepts of Confucianism will be taught in this hall.

The following is an epitome of the history of the Ellis Kadoorie Chinese Schools Society:—

The idea of forming this Society originated with Mr. Ellis Kadoorie, a well-known business man in Hongkong, who first suggested it to Mr. Lau Chu Pak, on his return from a visit to the North of China, in November 1900. The scheme did not, however, take practical shape until early in 1901, when, with the assistance and co-operation of some of the most prominent members of the Chinese community, it was placed upon a sound working basis.

Donations and Subscriptions. Including the donations of Mr. Kadoorie, which amounted to nearly half of the total amount subscribed, there was raised, by voluntary subscription, the sum of \$127,098, and this amount would have been much greater, but for the fact that, at the time of the society's inception, Hongkong and China were disturbed by grave political and commercial troubles.

It had long been recognised that a large proportion of the population of China have no means of giving any education to their children, though undoubtedly they desire to do so. This Society was formed with the following objects:—

1. To endeavour to overcome the difficulty felt by the Chinese of obtaining a sound education on Western lines.

2. To enable the poor to give their sons a fair education.

3. To improve the Chinese system of Education which is antiquated and does not meet present requirements.

4. To remove the oft-quoted objection that while many Chinese know English well, they have a very inadequate knowledge of their mother tongue, and are, consequently, debarred from official appointments.

5. To encourage the Chinese, by example and otherwise, to voluntarily establish similar schools.

6. To stimulate the study of science, which can only be imperfectly acquired through translations.

The College buildings are situated in the best parts of the above mentioned cities, and are easily accessible from all parts of the cities and suburbs. The work is carried on by English Masters, assisted by a Competent Staff of Anglo-Chinese Teachers. While the Society's aim is to develop the natural ability and resources of the scholars, as well as to teach

Notices

TURCO-EGYPTIAN

TOBACCO STORE.
JUST ARRIVED, RUSSIAN SMOKED FISH direct From KAMCHATKA. Also RUSSIAN TOBACCO and CIGARETTE TUBES.
RUSSIAN CIGARETTES (Papirrol) made to order, daily.

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NEW NOVELS INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

The Career of Beauty Darling, by Dolt Wyllarde, \$1.75.
The Feet of the Furtive, by Charles G. D. Roberts, \$1.75.
The Night of Temptation, by Victoria Cross, \$1.75.
Corporal Cameron, by Ralph Connor, \$1.75.
Guinea Gold, by Beatrice Grimshaw, \$1.75.
South Sea Tales, by Jack London, \$1.75.

NEW GENERAL LITERATURE INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:
Recent Events and Present Policies in China, by J.O.P. Bland, \$12.80.
Fourteen Years of Diplomatic Life in Japan, by Baroness Alcock, \$5.60.
CANCER, THE PROBLEM OF ITS GENESIS AND TREATMENT, by F. W. Forbes Ross \$4.00.
Can Germany Invade England? by Colonel F. B. Haene 80 cents.
ADVENTURES OF WAR WITH CROSS AND CRESCENT, by Philip Gibbs and Bernard Grant Illust., \$1.60. (The First Book on the Turkish War).

THE PUTUMAYO THE DEVIL'S PARADISE, by Mr. W. E. Hardenburg Illust., \$3.40.
AYRE'S CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS BALLS, 1913.

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The **BEST** is only obtainable with

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them English, the physical and the moral training of the pupils receive every attention.

Periodical Examinations are held to test the progress of pupils, and the results issued on special forms for the information and benefit of Parents and Guardians. The results of these Examinations are added together at the end of the School year, and valuable prizes awarded accordingly. In this way, encouragement is given to Class Competition, and progress aided. Several prizes are also given for General Excellence of work throughout the Session. In the Higher Department, each Scholar who passes the Annual Examination will be awarded a special Certificate, which will be valuable as a proof of his scholarship, and of his ability to enter on the duties of either an official or a mercantile appointment.

At the Mixed Court, at Shanghai on the 21st inst. Mr. Alex Ting, counsel for the manager of the Han-Yeh-Ping Coal mines, who is under arrest on a charge of embezzling a sum of Tls. 300,000, applied for bail. Mr. J. O. E. Douglas, who appeared for the complainants, objected to the granting of bail, but the Court granted the application, fixing the security at title deeds to the value of Tls. 200,000.

The School will be opened to-morrow by His Excellency the Governor.

Ordered to Singapore.

Captain M. A. Jackson, R.G.A., Isle of Wight, has been ordered to Singapore.

Heavy Bail.

At the Mixed Court, at Shanghai on the 21st inst. Mr. Alex Ting, counsel for the manager of the Han-Yeh-Ping Coal mines, who is under arrest on a charge of embezzling a sum of Tls. 300,000, applied for bail. Mr. J. O. E. Douglas, who appeared for the complainants, objected to the granting of bail, but the Court granted the application, fixing the security at title deeds to the value of Tls. 200,000.

Consigners

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"S. H. W. ARZBURG."
Captain Christensen, having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Under-signed.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given to-day.

All claims must be presented within 10 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th prox. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th prox. at 9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This steamer brings on cargo:—
ex S.S. "Derahard" from Station.
"Kong Sigan", Christiania
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong 27th Feb. 1913. [186]

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES:

S.S. "WELSH PRINCE,"
FROM NEW YORK.

Consignees of cargo by the above named vessel are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th Mar. at 2.30 p.m.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th Mar. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 6th Mar., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
ARNHOLD KARBURG & CO.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 25th Feb. 1913. [215]

COMMERCIAL.

London Rubber Market.

The East Asiatic Company's Daily Report for Feb. 21 says:—The market in London yesterday was quiet. The closing prices were:—

Hard fine Para spot 4/0
Hard fine Para forward 4/0 1/2
First latex crepe, delivery next three months 4/0 1/2

Samples Wanted for China.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has received a letter from Mr. H. F. Rankin, principal of the Anglo-Chinese College, Amoy, China, stating that the Chinese Government has invited the college to establish a Department of Agriculture and Commerce in the college, and that he is particularly anxious that British products and manufactures should be well represented in the show-rooms of the department. For obvious reasons, the principal adds, large pieces of machinery cannot be accepted, but photographs of these and of factories could be hung up on the walls.

Singapore Exchange.

February 12, 1913.
On London—Bank 4m/s 2/4 7/16
Demand — 2/4 5/32
Private 6 m/s 2/4 7/8
3 m/s 2/4 5/8
On Germany—Bank d/d 238.1-2
Private 3 m/s 242.1-2
On France—Bank d/d 294.
Private 3 m/s 290
On India—Bank T.T. 174.1-2
Private 30 d/s 175.1-2
On Hongkong—Bank d/d 13 p.c.
Private 33 d/s 14 p.c.
On Shanghai—Bank d/d 83.1-4
Private 33 d/s 84.1-4
On Java—Bank T.T. 140.1-2
Private 30 d/s 142.1-2
On Japan—Bank 114.1-2
Sovereigns—buying rate \$8.64
India Council Bills last issue 1/4 1-32
India Council T.T. last issue 1/4 1-16
Discount 3ms 4 7/8
Bank of England rates 5 p.c.
For silver in London 28.3-8

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KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

FIRST WEEK IN MAY,

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Hongkong to Seattle - - - £36

" " San Francisco - - - £36

Bellingham, Sacramento, Esquimalt, Everett, New Westminster, Tacoma, Portland, Vancouver, Port Townsend, Victoria - - - £36

Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six months) covering the above mentioned points - £54

Reduced rates to all Points in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

A passenger may, at no extra expense, leave the steamer at Nagasaki and overtake ship at Kobe or Yokohama by rail. This allows 10 days in Japan, and trips may be made to Tokyo, Nikko, Yokohama, Kyoto, Miyashita and other interesting points. Same arrangement westward.

For full information regarding freight or passage Apply to

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Langkat's 2 tins in case at 3 05
Dragon 2 tins at 2.95
Bulk Oil per drum of 4
galls ... at 2.55
Gross Oil (2 tins) at 2.75
Turpene per tin 4 gallons at 2.60

COAL REPORT.

In their report dated Feb 28th Messrs. Hughes and Hough State:—Coals expected: Wales, 6,000 tons; Japan, 68,600 tons; Dairen 2,500 tons; North China 4,000 tons.

Arrivals. — February 12th, Kanajiri Maru, 4,400 tons Moji, sold; February 13th, Jelunga, 2,000 tons Moji, sold; February 16th, Wakamatsu Maru, 2,820 tons Wakamatsu, sold; February 17th, Dainichi Maru, 3,000 tons Moji, sold; February 17th, Glenles 4,100 tons Moji, sold; February 18th, Fakura Maru, 3,800 tons Wakamatsu, Canton; February 19th, Marie, 2,700 tons Hongay for Canton; February 19th, Liang Chow, sold; February 19th, Fashiki Maru, 1,700 tons Wakamatsu, for 2,250 tons Ohingwaniao, part Canton; February 19th, Shensi, 2,250 tons Hongay for Canton; February 20th, Tsuru Maru, 3,650 tons Miike, sold; February 21st, Siam, 1,700 tons for Canton; February 21st, Kansu, 2,250 tons Bolatik, sold; February 22nd, Varg, 2,250 tons Hongay for Canton; February 22nd, Banglo, 4,000 tons Moji, sold; February 22nd, Daiya Maru, 2,000 tons Wakamatsu, sold; February 23rd, Rokkusan Maru, 2,700 tons Wakamatsu, sold; February 24th, Japan, 3,400 tons Moji, sold; February 24th, Hokuto Maru, 1,400 tons Moji, sold; February 25, Koshida Maru, 3,700 tons Moji, sold; February 25th, No. 3, Otaru Maru, 3,350 tons Dairen, sold; February 27th, Daito Maru, 2,100 tons Dairen, sold; Sales.—Market continues firm.

Naval Appointments.

Lieutenants A. M. Garlick, J. L. Sloan, and T. Wardlaw Ramsey on promotion have been re-appointed to the Thistle, Cadmus, and Teal respectively. Other appointments at the Admiralty include the following:—Fleet Surgeons—R. S. Bernard to the Royal Arthur, on re-commissioning, for medical charge on voyage out, to date Feb. 4, and to the Tamar, on arrival, undated. Surgeons—C. F. Willis, to the Nightingale, to take passage in the Royal Arthur, to date Feb. 4; H. E. Scargill, to the Royal Arthur, on re-commissioning, for voyage out, to date Feb. 4, and to the Kinsh, on arrival, undated; and W. E. Lloyd, to the Tamar, to date Feb. 4, to take passage in the Royal Arthur.

SHORT STORY.

(Continued from page 3).

With the reading of each letter his mother's heart grew lighter and more hopeful. Then there came one that, before she drew it nervously from its envelope, she knew would tell her what she dreaded to learn. It bore an unknown postmark—the name of one of those unpainted settlements which are strung along the line of railway.

It was a closely written sheet, every line showing the tense excitement of the writer.

"I have found the child," it began. "And how can I ever give myself for not having come years ago to look for him!"

"As I write he is sitting close beside me, watching me with the haunting eyes which have been following me for months; and now and again he silently puts out a slim, shapely hand—an Indian's hand—and lays it so lightly on my knee that I hardly feel its touch; and when I look at him a timid, happy smile flits across his face. Except for his hands and tall, slim figure, there is little of the Indian about him."

"I know you will want to know how and where I found him. I had said to myself, when I wrote my last letter to you, that I would give two days more to the search, and if at the end of that time I had come upon no trace of him I would not look further. And just at the end of the second day I found him. I had learned that an Indian girl, answering to the description of the one I was looking for, had married a half-breed eight or nine years ago, and had gone with her husband far from her former home. So I hurried after her."

"As a litter railroad town I got a horse, and rode all day across the prairie, and at last came in sight of the settlement where I had been told I would find her. It had the characteristic features of discomfort and thriftlessness I had learned to know. On its outskirts grazed a few sullen-looking ponies, and the usual surly dogs raised their voices at my approach. From a thicket of low bushes half a dozen boys rushed out in pursuit of one who ran ahead. As I watched, they overtook him and renewed the badgering from which he was evidently trying to escape. They all came scurrying toward me, so intent upon their victim that they paid no attention to me until I shouted at them. Then they halted, and the boy they were tormenting stumbled to within a few yards of me, and looked up."

"I knew him instantly. His poor little face was trying not to show, and his eyes were half blinded by the tears he was doing his best not to shed. As he lifted his face to me I could think of but one person—a little brother George, who died so long ago. It was the same sensitive, sunburned face, and the same dark brown eyes."

"I jumped off horse and scolded the young ruffians, who ran whirling off toward the houses, and the boy and I were left alone together, staring at each other. He studied my face as if trying to recall one half remembered, for he stretched out his hands slowly and gropingly toward me. But when I tried to take them in mine, he started back timidly and turned to run away. Then I spoke to him."

"Think, mother, of a father speaking to his ten-year-old son for the first time!"

"I questioned him as quietly and as carefully as I could, in order not to frighten him; for he seemed like some timid, alert little wild woods creature. But between my agitation and his limited understanding of English I learned little. He finally beckoned me to follow him to the cluster of houses. There were plenty of curious ones waiting as there, for the boy I had put to flight had evidently repeated my coming. And among them I had no great difficulty in recognizing the mother of my boy. She had changed greatly from the graceful, vivid girl of those other days, and stood looking at me dully, with two or three heavily-eyed children peeping from behind her. When I spoke to her, she said she remembered me, and I at last succeeded in getting her apart from the others. I told her why I had come, and asked her if she was willing to give me the boy. She said she was willing, and went in search of her husband, whom she soon brought back.

band, whom she soon brought back.

"That he was the worst type of that half-breed which comes from a worthless white man who is too lazy or too dishonest to live among his own people, and who sinks below the people of his wife, I saw at a glance. He came lounging toward me, with his shifting, cunning eyes glancing me over to see what he could make out of me. I knew that money would do anything with him, so I cut short his story of the expense and care that the boy had been to him by telling him to name the sum that he would want in order to renounce all further claim to the child. He tried to pave the way for his demand by telling me what a care the boy had been, how cowardly and lazy he was, and how he had worked for and supported him as if he had been his own, until I lost patience and hurried him to the end. I paid him unquestioningly what he asked."

"The boy had stood by in meek silence, listening to the character given him, as if too accustomed to it to be moved. And when I finally took his hand to lead him away, he seemed perfectly willing to come with me. There was no fearful leave-taking between him and his mother. I fancy the poor thing was glad to see him go for there was nothing but relief on her face as she watched him away."

"She did not know my name, nor where or to what I was taking him."

"And now, dear mother, I am bringing him to you. I know you will see little George in him, just as I did, and that you will take him in your arms and cry over him and love him—for George's sake. My heart is full of remorse as I think what he must have endured through these lonely, boyish years—so different from mine, with your love to make them rich and happy. He is a sensitive, gentle creature, and must have suffered keenly from his environment. Poor little fellow! He is just one of the many desolate, bewildered children cast upon the world, who can not understand themselves, or why or whence they have come."

"He is contented and peacefully happy with me, and is more responsive than I had expected him to be to my affectionate advances. I find my heart going out strangely to the shy little fellow as I take him in my arms and press my cheek against his weather-beaten face."

"Once, when I held him so, he drew away from me and laid his hand against my face, and told me it was hot. He did not dream of the shame that makes it burn."

CURE FOR PHTHISIS.

It is usually the fate of great scientific men—men worthy to be quoted as patterns—that they should be ignored. Nevertheless the newspapers are now attracting our attention to one of these; we speak of Professor Giuseppe Bandiera of Palermo. His discovery, to which notice is being attracted, is based on the instantaneous action of powerful chemical products. The medicine in itself is a sweet salve to the respiratory organs. Distinguished doctors have already experimented with the *Potion Antiseptique* and they say that the most severe catarrhal affections, which have obstinately resisted every other remedy, are cured by it within 60 days at most. We believe that, in time, everyone will appreciate the power of the new method.

Meanwhile it is good to know that its use in medical science has been followed by happy results. A physician writes to the inventor: "A patient under my care who was in the last stage of phthisis, improved after having taken your remedy. The cough diminished, expectoration was reduced by half; his appetite is good and his strength is returning."

Consequently he who wishes to be cured should employ solely this specific, which, on account of its antiseptic properties, should be preferred before all other treatments. We know that Dr. Bandiera sends his remedy immediately to all who write for it. We recommend all sufferers to write immediately to 80/91 Rue Cavour, Palermo. Orders should be sent in French or German.

(Translation)

GAMBLERS' WATCH DOGS.

Sergt. Adlington charged nine men before Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court with gambling at 28, Belcher's Street. The police raided the premises, which are used as a soy factory and found the defendants playing *ngau pu*.

Inspector Dymond explained that the place was difficult to raid on account of watch dogs.

His Worship:—Are they licensed?

Inspector Dymond:—Yes, your Worship. They are entitled to bark at the police if they are licensed. (Laughter)

The men were ordered to pay \$5 or go to prison for 14 days.

THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL LI

Upon the receipt of a congratulatory telegram from Vice-President Li Yuan-hung on the anniversary day of the establishment of the Union Government in Peking, Li E. Yuan Shih-kai sent the Vice-President a letter in reply, in which the difficulties and dangers he had encountered during the past year were recounted in detail, and a wish to retire from his exalted position was expressed.

The "China Times," of Shanghai, reports that general Li sent a telegram on February 19 to President Yuan, asking how the Republic, being only recently created, could have reached the position he at present enjoys without the service of his Excellency, who possesses extraordinary ability and godlike courage, governing with a firm hand and a far-sighted policy. As in the days to come further exertion on Yuan's part is still essential, he hopes that Yuan will, in the interests of the nation, accept the formal appointment. The General swears that he is quite earnest in his utterance as he always had been from the beginning. He warns him not to repeat the senseless vanity of showing off one's self-diffidence, while he may, in so doing, involve the nation in extinction.

SANITARY BOARD.

The following are the orders for the meeting of the Sanitary Board to-morrow:

1. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley pursuant to notice will ask:—

Is malarial fever prevalent in the Wong nei chung Valley?

Have mosquito larvae been found in any accumulations of water in the Valley?

If yes, are such larvae the larvae of anopheles mosquitoes?

What steps (if any) have been taken to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes in the Valley?

Does the Medical Officer of Health consider that any, and if so, what, further steps should be taken to prevent such breeding?

2. Correspondence relative to Cemeteries at Kowloon.

3. Application for permission to erect one water closet, one trough closet and two urinals at No. 3 Queen's Road Central, Marine Lot No. 103, section A and to alter position of three other closets.

4. Application for permission to erect one trough closet at Alexandra Buildings, Marine Lot No. 7 and 2 C.

5. Application for permission to erect five water closets in three new houses to be erected on Island Lot Nos. 1929 and 1627, May Road.

6. Report from the Government Analyst on the public water supplies for the month of February, 1913.

7. Mortality return from Macao for the weeks ending 3rd, 10th and 17th February, 1913.

8. Mortality return for the month ending 31st December, 1912, and 31st January, and for the weeks ending 25th January, 1st, 8th and 15th February, 1913.

9. Limeswasting return for the fortnight ending 4th February, 1913.

10. Rat return for the weeks ending 8th and 15th February, 1913.

The late M. F. Guchkoff.

M. F. Guchkoff, Mayor of Moscow, brother of the ex-president of the State Duma, and director of the newspaper "Voice of Moscow," died suddenly on 24th ult. in his bed, of heart disease. He was educated for the army, and fought in the ranks of General Rennenkampf's force in Manchuria at the time of the Boxer rising. He also managed the Red Guard detachment at the front during the Russo-Japanese war.

RUSSIA AND THE BOXER CLAIMS.

The Story of the Indemnity.

The news that Russia has refused to agree to China's request to defer payment under the Boxer Indemnity, is likely to cause embarrassment to China in the present state of her finances, says a Home paper. The Boxer Indemnity, as its name shows, arose out of the formidable disturbances created in China by the revolutionary and anti-foreign movement of 1900, led by the secret society known as the Boxers. For several months the country was swept by the movement as if by a storm, and many native and foreign Christians (including the German Minister, Baron von Ketteler) were killed, the property of individual foreigners and foreign companies was pillaged and destroyed, and the Legations in Peking were besieged. Ultimately an international force was landed, Peking was captured, and a treaty was imposed upon the Chinese Government providing for heavy punishment of those implicated in the rebellion and for a thorough expiation of the crime.

Among other things, Article 6 of the so-called Peace Protocol, which was signed on January 14, 1901, imposed upon the Chinese Government the payment of an indemnity for the damage done to private and public interests of thirteen States—Great Britain, Germany, Russia, France, the United States, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Japan, Spain, Portugal, Sweden and Norway, Belgium, and Holland. The total amount of the indemnity was fixed at 450,000,000 Hai-kuan taels, and was divided by the Powers among themselves in proportion to their respective claims. The biggest share, nearly 30 per cent, was allocated to Russia. Germany came next with slightly over 20 per cent; then followed France with 15.7 per cent, Great Britain with more than 11 per cent, and so forth down to Sweden and Norway, whose share in the indemnity was fixed at 0.01 per cent of the total.

The Arrangements for Payment.

The indemnity was to constitute a debt, bearing 4 per cent interest, to be discharged in thirty nine annual instalments payable in gold at the rate of one Hai-kuan tael, 0.742 dollars, and so on. At this rate, then, the indemnity amounted to 267,500,000, of which 27,593,000 was to be the British share. The interest, which began on July 1, 1901, was to be paid twice a year, beginning with July 1, 1902, while the repayment of capital was calculated, as from January 1, 1902, and was to be effected in annual instalments according to a table annexed to the Protocol, beginning with January 1, 1903, and ending January 1, 1941.

As security for the debt certain revenues were pledged, and their proceeds were to be paid over monthly to a special international commission sitting at Shanghai. These revenues were (and still are) (1) the surplus revenue of the Imperial Maritime Customs, after payment of previous charges which were increased by an additional 5 per cent of the duties in force on the import of certain articles; (2) the revenue of native Customs on transit goods; and (3) the revenues of the Salt Monopoly, after the payment of previous charges. This security was regarded as so safe and adequate that France, at the end of 1901, capitalised her share of the indemnity by issuing a 3 per cent loan to an amount equal to it (265,000,000 francs), and was followed a few months later by Russia, who issued a 4 per cent loan for a sum (nearly 182,000,000 roubles) even exceeding her share of the indemnity by two million roubles.

On the other hand, the Government of the United States, recognising the weight of this burden upon China in her disorganised state, remitted the greater portion of her claim.

China's Recent Difficulties.

Nevertheless, China has hitherto paid her instalments with the utmost regularity, so that by the end of 1911 her total capital liability under the loan of Boxer Indemnity had been reduced to 421,489,934 taels, or, taking the tael as equal to 3s., to slightly over 283,000,000. The revolution, however, and the consequent

disorganisation of the country, have interrupted the smooth course of Chinese finance, and neither the interest nor the capital instalments have been paid during 1912. This has produced an accumulation of arrears which, after allowing for the surplus of Customs revenue available on December 31, 1912, was estimated to amount on that date to about £2,500,000. On January 1 of the present year the Government had to pay over another instalment of its debt charge, and being unable to meet it, requested the Powers to carry over the arrears for another year, pending the payment of the balance of the Crisp loan, and the completion of the negotiations now going on with the six-Power syndicate for the conclusion of a loan of £25,000,000. No reply, however, was vouchsafed by the Powers to this request, and Russia, it is reported, has now handed in a Note demanding the payment of all arrears under pain of declaring China bankrupt and seizing Manchuria as a pledge.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

Growth of Consumption in China.

The following appeared in a first edition on Saturday:—

In a second letter on the opium question, the Peking correspondent of the "Times" discusses the subject in the cold light of reason and facts, which should do something to discount the exaggerative and misleading utterances indulged in by a certain section of the London Press. In the course of his communication the correspondent says:—

The evil effects of the abuse of opium are well known, and while it is the case that an exaggerated view is held in Great Britain and America of the harm done in China by opium, it is unquestionably the fact that opium in the past has been used in China by certain classes and in particular regions with disastrous results. Young Chinese, and many of old China, declare that opium is largely responsible for the degeneration of their country. If they showed an equal desire to deal with other social evils, they would be more readily credited with desiring to eliminate opium on moral grounds. At least they wish to be rid of it for expediency's sake, and no one will deny that as a body Young China, for the time being, is sincerely and whole-heartedly anxious to abolish opium smoking and all other forms of using the drug. In their enthusiasm Chinese reformers are prepared to trample on their own people as well as upon foreign rights, and when we learn that persons have been beheaded for smoking opium, or for trading in it in contravention of local regulations, our quarrel with them for causing us financial loss is eclipsed. It is unquestionably the case that the most ruthless measures have been taken in many places to crush opium growing, trading, and smoking. If that were the universal attitude taken up in China opium would already have died a natural death, and Indian opium would no more be a problem in the total absence of demand for it.

Obstacles to Reform.

Unfortunately, the ability of the reformers is limited, and their policy of eradication is effective only in a limited degree. They are defeated by the widespread desire to smoke, by the numberless merchants who wish to trade in opium, legitimately or illegitimately, by the agriculturists who make profit out of the growing of it, by the innumerable smugglers who go between the growers and the consumers. The truth is that the reformers are trying to oust the foreign product, which can easily be controlled, while they cannot extinguish the native trade because of the demand for the drug. In some provinces the officials exert all their power to stop the opium traffic, in others there is no attempt whatever to stop cultivation, while in all there are officials mostly of the old school, but some of the new, who connive at the trade because they are bribed. Even where opposition is most active there are underlings who look the other way when it is made worth their while.

Missionaries Report Increased Cultivation.

The correspondent states that a local newspaper which devotes

much space to the discussion of the opium question, recently sent a circular letter to a number of missionaries, asking for reports on the cultivation, trade, and smoking of opium in their neighbourhood. He quotes a number of these reports showing that opium is being grown and consumed to a largely increasing extent in some nine or ten provinces in China. Many letters declared the neighbourhood from which they came free, and reported stringent repressive measures. Even some of the letters quoted expressed the conviction that there would be improvement in the near future. But there were no letters from those parts of Hunan where it is known that a considerable amount of cultivation took place this spring, while no replies had been received from Yunnan, which is reported to be covered with poppy. Other newspapers constantly report cultivation, while the Legation files are full of Consular reports, indicating growth and smuggling at many points. The correspondent continues:—

The Question.

It may well be asked, with Dr. Arthur Smith, whether China is able to suppress opium. Doubtless she can in time, but before success is attained the establishment of a Central Government able to enforce its will throughout the country is essential. This essential, however, must inevitably be lacking for many a long day, probably some years, so far as certain provinces are concerned. In the meantime, what is the principal incentive to the really serious efforts which are being made by many of the older and most of the new officials to obliterate opium? It can hardly be moral, for, if so, there would be endeavours to mitigate the other equally crying evils in China. Many sober Chinese are ashamed that their people should be addicted to so degrading a vice, and desire to see the country free from it. But one is constrained to point out that jealousy of the foreign right to import and sell the foreign product does more than anything else to maintain the opium agitation and to stimulate perseverance with the suppression measures. Few seriously acquainted with the subject are confident that the denunciation of the Agreement of 1911 and the immediate stoppage of the foreign trade would accelerate the eradication of the evil. Rather they fear the elimination of the foreign product would result in a decline of interest in the general policy of suppression, and only lead to a prolonged use of the native article.

There is a great deal of opposition to the policy of the Government in the provinces where opium is actually growing. There is also among sober Chinese in Peking small belief in the value of any results achieved by such violent methods. Quiet perseverance with the original policy of suppression, covering a period of years, is regarded as far more likely to be effective in the end. Violent excision of a malignant growth cannot be of permanent benefit when the causes that give rise to the growth are still present in the system.

The "Times" View.

Commenting on the above, the "Times" in the course of a leading article remarks:—

The revelations regarding the rise in the consumption of native opium are deplorable, and they convey an impression that Great Britain has been tricked, but they cannot govern the decision which must now be made. If China lapses once more into a general use of opium that is her own affair. We have adopted a definite policy, we cannot now depart therefrom, and we must make the best of it. We are unable to force Indian opium upon China, even in pursuance of our treaty rights. The public conscience of this country would forbid vigorous action, and rightly forbid it. It is still possible to urge the Chinese to permit the sale of Indian opium in provinces open to it under the Agreement, and that course is being followed; but we are tolerably certain that local opposition, coupled with the weakness of the Central Government, will render all such representations of little avail. The wholesale violation of the latest agreement has done more than anything else to convert public opinion in Great

Britain that the Central Government in Peking is paralysed, a discovery which can only do harm to Yuan Shih-kai and his Ministers. India must be aware that her lack of foresight in spending her recent surpluses is about to embarrass her finances very greatly. The Anti-Opium League has the melancholy satisfaction of learning that its efforts have mainly assisted in replacing Indian opium by the far more deleterious indigenous product. The only consolation is that the British Empire will soon be rid of a traffic which had become obnoxious; but someone will have to pay.

A Missionary View.

Commenting on the latest phase of the opium question in China, the organ of the China Inland Mission remarks that if the British agreement with China was bad statesmanship, as admitted by the "Times," and as they themselves believe, then surely it would be worse statesmanship to continue to enforce a bad agreement, to thereby lastingly gain the ill-will of China, to cripple China's efforts to stamp out a gigantic evil—when by a more generous policy, in which they believe the British Government would be supported by the nation, should solve the whole problem by taking back the deleterious stocks now in the hands of the merchants at the price she received for them. There are those who would endeavour to compel China to buy over these accumulated stocks of poison; whereas, says the writer, the real sin lies at the door of the British Government in being unwilling to terminate the trade at an earlier date, and clinging instead to the gradual reduction policy which continues the evil for ten years.

YACHTING

Corinthian Yacht Club Race.

The "absentee's" cups for the cruiser class and racing class yachts were sailed yesterday in a moderate northerly breeze. The cruiser class got off to a fine start at 10 a.m., Scotland being the first boat to cross the line. She held the lead to Channel Rocks when Dorothy II and maintained her position until Police Pier was reached, when she again fell into fourth place on the windward work. Result:—

	Time.	Corrected Time.
Dorothy II.	4 39 15	3 31 45
Evadne	5 01 59	3 54 29
Mist	5 02 35	3 55 05
Scotglen	5 07 37	2 52 37

Position.

1. Scotland.

2. Dorothy II.

3. Evadne.

4. Mist.

The course was Hongkong Island (starboard), sailing measured distance 27 miles.

Racing Class.

The racing class got away to a straggling start. The heavy sea and weather favoured the Hayward Hays class throughout the race, which resulted in a win for the Bat.

The times were:—

	Time.	Corrected Time.
La Linda	1 33 57	1 33 57
Lily	1 25 37	1 22 22
Dorothea	1 52 42	1 44 02
Violet	1 53 49	1 40 49
Halcyon	1 54 44	1 27 39
Rolla	1 53 07	1 11 47
White Rose	1 50 00	1 13 10
Sirius	2 11 03	1 34 13
Lysbeth	1 57 44	1 20 54
But	1 41 53	1 03 03
Asthore	1 56 24	1 18 29
Thecla	1 46 25	1 08 30
Joan	1 50 01	1 12 06
Beatrice	2 00 07	1 22 12
Dawn	1 44 55	1 08 50

Positions.

1. Bat.

2. Dawn.

3. Thecla.

4. Rolla.

5. Joan.

6. White Rose.

7. Asthore.

8. Lysbeth.

9. Beatrice.

10. Lily.

11. Halcyon.

12. La Linda.

13. Sirius.

14. Violet.

15. Dorothea.

Other competitors did not finish.

The motor boat race for the "absentee's" cup will be sailed next Sunday. The course will be:—Mauve (starboard).

REMOVAL NOTICE.

To enable the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" to cope with STEADILY INCREASING BUSINESS, demanding more COMMODIOUS PREMISES, the office will shortly be removed to No. 1 Ice House Road—Corner of Battery Path and Queen's Road.

Public Companies

NOTICE.

THE PROPERTY INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.
FIRE AND MARINE.
The Offices of the above Company have this day been removed to the first floor of No. 10, Des Voeux Road Central.

MOW FUNG & CO.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1913.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The Offices of Messrs. F. Howell & F. O. Mow Fung carrying on business as General Merchants and Commission Agents under the name of Mow Fung & Co. have this day been removed to the first floor of No. 10, Des Voeux Road Central, (above the Robinson Piano Co.)

MOW FUNG & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1913.

Notices

G. R.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of March, 1913, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Shaukiwan Road in the Colony of Hongkong. For a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King for one further term of 75 years.

No. of Sale	Locality	Measurements				Area in Acres	Upset Price
		N.	S.	E.	W.		
1	Shaukiwan Road	70	70	40	40	43.1430	1,375

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

COLONIAL LIBRARY, \$1.75 each or 3 for \$5.00.
Child of Storm, H. Rider Haggard.
The Harvest Moon, Justice Forster.
The New Quilliver and other Stories, Barry Pain.
The King's Signature, A. & C. Askew.
King-Errant, Flora Annie Steel.
The Confessor's of Arsene Lupin, Maurice Leblanc.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1907-1892

MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL PILLS
A French Remedy for all Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Headache, Backache, Stiffness of Joints, etc. It is a powerful blood purifier and a sure cure for all these ailments. It is sold in bottles of 10 and 20 pills. Price 1/6 and 2/6 respectively.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE DINNER.

It is proposed to hold the annual Oxford and Cambridge Dinner on the 20th March, 1913.
All Oxford and Cambridge men wishing to attend are requested to notify the undersigned.

The Chief Justice has kindly consented to take the chair, and Sir Charles Eliot the vice chair.

PHILIP W. GOLDING,
Hon. Secretary.

Entertainments

THEATRE ROYAL.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN
announces
Mr. Henry Dallas and
THE DALLAS COMEDY CO.
Direct from London.

TO-NIGHT
THE GLAD EYE

TUESDAY, 4th March.
WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS
WEDNESDAY, 5th March.
Last Night! Last Night!!
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
CHARLEY'S AUNT

Each production Brought in its Entirety from London.

Box Plan open at Moutrie & Co.
Doors open at 8.30.
Commence at 9.15 sharp.
Prices, \$3.50 \$3.00, \$2.00 & \$1.00.

THEATRE ROYAL.

7 PERFORMANCES ONLY
COMMENCING
Saturday, March 8th
Mr. EDGAR WARWICK'S

COURT CARDS
AND THEIR JOKER
New Program by Old Favorites.
Entire Change Nightly.
Don't Fail To Hear Them.
Plan at MOUTRIE'S.
Popular Prices.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
A Stock of Magnificent Films
Just Arrived.
Great Success of
Miss ELSA WILLSON
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
The Eminent & Wellknown
Baritone
Mr. E. OSSIPOFF.
Matinees on Wednesdays, 5 p.m.;
Saturdays 4 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.
Popular Prices.

Notices

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP, \$1,250,000.)
Loans on Mortgage of Goods, Property &c.
Bonds received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1908.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.
He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.
Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write care of "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 87 Hollywood Road, 1st floor.
Hongkong, 29th Jan. 1913.

NOTICE.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN,—We beg to inform our Customers that we have removed to No. 87 Queen's Rd. Central, on Tuesday the 18th inst.
Silk and Grass Linen Dress & Floss patterns, silk corsets, shawls, Mandarins coats and all other sorts of goods can be had from our Store at very moderate prices. A trial is earnestly solicited.

Yours faithfully,
K. A. J. OHTIRIMAI & Co.
Hongkong, 14th Feb., 1913.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Y.M.C.A.
ANNUAL
CONCERT
ON
FRIDAY, MARCH 7.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency Sir F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G.

CHRISTY
MINSTREL
TROUPE
AND
BAND OF
H.M.S. MINOTAUR.

Plan open at MOUTRIE'S & Co.
Doors open 8.30. Commence 9 p.m.
Prices \$3.00, \$2.00 & \$1.00.

THEATRE ROYAL.

7 PERFORMANCES ONLY
COMMENCING
Saturday, March 8th
Mr. EDGAR WARWICK'S

BIJOU.

TO-NIGHT.
Miss VIOLET BONETTA
Miss VIOLET BONETTA
The Popular Sourette
In New Songs and Dances.
Miss CECILE STEPHANO
Classical Contralto

The Fire Two-Part Dramatic Picture
THE PATH OF DESTINY
The Beautiful Cinema-Color Picture
THE CHATEAU OF CHENANCEAUX
7.15 PICTURES ONLY 7.15

NEWS OF THE DAY
Pathe Gazette and Gaumont Graphic
THE CHATEAU OF CHENANCEAUX
7.15 PICTURES ONLY 7.15

Public Companies

HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Managers at 11.45 a.m. on Wednesday 5th prox. to receive Statement of the Company's Accounts for 31st December 1912 and the Report of the General Managers.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 25th inst to the 5th prox. both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON AND CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong 20th Feb. 1913.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the undersigned at 12 o'clock (noon) on Wednesday 12th March.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 5th to the 12th prox. both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong 25th Feb. 1913.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FORTY-FOURTH MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 3 Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 20th March, 1913, at 12 o'clock NOON for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1912.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th March to 20th March, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
O. PEMBERTON
Secretary.
Hongkong 28th Feb., 1913.

Medians and Fruit Cakes 50 and 80 cents per lb. Wedding and Birthday Cakes from \$1.00 per lb.
ALFRED A. CAPRINO

Banks

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office—60, Wall Street, New York.
London Office—34, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, Manila, Mexico, Panama, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Capital and Reserve \$7,000,000 (Gold).
Every description of BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4% per annum, or for shorter periods, at rates, which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS NEGOTIATED AND COLLECTED.
MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued on all the principal cities in the world.
THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world.
COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.
PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.
TRAVELLERS CHECKS sold and cashed.
GEORGE HOGG,
Manager.
9, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 1st Nov., 1912.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 17,500,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Antung-Hsien, Bombay, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Harbin, Hankow, Honolulu, Kobe, Liao-Yang, London, Lyons.
Agencies at: Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Ryojun Port (Arthur), San Francisco, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tokyo.

Interest Allowed on Current Account.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO,
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th Jan., 1913.

Notices

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce will be held on THURSDAY, the 4th March, 1913, at 4 o'clock p.m., in the Old Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall, for the following purposes:—
(1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1912.
(2) To elect a new Committee.
(3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 21st Feb., 1913.

ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong will be held on WEDNESDAY, 6th March, 1913, at 4 o'clock p.m., in the Old Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall, for the following purposes:—
(1) To receive the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1912.
(2) To elect a new Committee.
(3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th Feb., 1913.

HONGKONG TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

EVENING CLASSES IN ENGINEERING, COMMERCE, SCIENCE & PEDAGOGY.

Copies of the Prospectus and Entry Forms may be obtained on application to the Director.
A. W. GRANT, B.A.,
Director.
Queen's College.

Banks

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS: Sterling \$1,000,000 at 1/4 = 12,500,000
Silver 17,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-PRRIETORS \$10,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS:
F. H. Armstrong, Esq., Chairman
G. E. Bicknell, Esq., Deputy Chairman
G. E. Bicknell, Esq., Deputy Chairman
G. E. Bicknell, Esq., Deputy Chairman
G. E. Bicknell, Esq., Deputy Chairman

CHIEF MANAGERS:
Hongkong—N. J. STARR
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHENSON
London—BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per Cent. on the daily balances.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
E. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THIS Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 2 1/2 per Cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at the 1st of the month of 100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per Cent. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,650,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and **FIXED DEPOSITS** received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

Capital Fully Paid-up Sh. Taels 7,500,000
Head Office.—Shanghai.
Board of Directors.—Berlin.

Branches: Berlin, Calcutta, Canton, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.
The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Limited.
Deutsche Bank (Berlin), London Agent.

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft.
INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
R. TIMMERSCHIEDT,
Manager.
Hongkong, 9th Oct., 1911.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid Up " 552,000
Reserve Fund " 395,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Galle, Hongkong, Howrah, Singapore, Delhi, Ferozepore, Madras, Kota Bahm, Kelantan, Karachi, Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S., Rangoon, Hongkong, Colombo, Shanghai.
AGENTS IN JAPAN:
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
BANKERS:
Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of Constituents. Letters of Credit granted on Agents and Correspondents all over the world.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

F. C. MACDONALD,
Manager.

Exchange

Selling.	Buying.
T/T Demand 1/11 1/16	4 m/s. L/O 2/- 3/16
30 d/s 1/11 1/16	4 m/s. D/P 2/- 5/16
60 d/s 1/11 1/16	6 m/s. L/O 2/- 3/4
4 m/s 1/11 1/16	30 d/s. Sney & Melbourne 2/- 7/16
T/T Shanghai 7/34	30 d/s. San F'co & New York 4 3/4
T/T Singapore 8 1/4	4 m/s. Marks 20 1/4
T/T Japan 9 1/4	4 m/s. Francos 2 3/4
T/T India 14 1/4	6 m/s. do 2 3/8
Demand India 14 1/4	Demand Manila 27 3/16
T/T San F'co & New York 4 3/4	Bar Silver ready forward 27 7/16
T/T Java 11 1/8	Gold Leaf per tael 50
T/T Marks 20 1/4	Bank of England rate 5 1/2
T/T Francos 2 3/4	Sovereign \$10.07

Subsidiary Coins.	Malwa, Old
Discount per \$100	2,600
Chinese .20 cts. pieces \$7 1/16	Patna, New 3,000 perche
Chinese .10 " \$7 1/8	Patna, Old 2,800
Hongkong .20 " \$7 1/8	Benares, New 2,800
Hongkong .10 " \$7 1/8	Benares, Old 2,800

SHARE REPORT.

S-SELLERS	SA-SALE	B-BUYERS
Stocks & Paid up Value	CLOSING QUOTE	LAST DIVIDEND AND DATE
Hongkong & Shai \$125	\$807 1/2	b. 2 1/2/- at ex 2 1/4 equal to \$21.71 for 1 1/2 year ending 31/12/12
Cantons	\$50	b. \$18 for 1911
North China	\$25	b. Interim of 10/- for 1911
Unions	\$100	a. Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1909 and Interim of \$30 for 1911
Yangtze	\$50	b. \$12 for 1909 and Int. of \$3 on account of 1910
China Fires	\$20	b. \$7 & b's of \$2 for 1910
Hongkong Fires	\$50	b. \$27 for 1910
China & Manilla SHIPPING	\$25	b. \$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship	\$50	b. 5 p.c. for year end'g 30/6/12
Steamboats	\$15	b. Dividend of \$1 for half year ending 31/12/12
Indo-Chinas (Preferred)	\$25	b. 6 p.c. for year 1910 on preferred shares
(Deferred)	\$25	b. 1/- per share Coupon No 19
"Shell" Transports	\$1	b. 15 p.c. for year ending 30.4.12
"Star Ferry"	\$10	b. \$5 for 1911
China Sugars	\$100	b. \$3 for 1897
Luzon Sugars	\$100	b. 1/6 per shares final 1911 (Coupon No. 18)
Chinese Engineers	\$1	b. 7/6 per share on 150,000 1/2 for 1909
Tronohs	\$1	b. \$3 for year end'g 31.12.11
Raub's	\$1	b. \$1 final dividend for year 1912
OKS, WHARVES, & G'DOWNS	\$1	b. Tls. 3 for 1912
Kowloon Wharfs	\$50	b. Tls. 6 2/3 2/10
H.K. & W'poo Docks	\$50	b. \$3 on old shares, \$1.50 on new shares for half year 30/6/12
Shanghai Docks T. 100	T. 67	b. Final div. of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1912
Hongkong Wharfs T. 100	T. 109	b. 40 cents for 1912
LANHES, HOTELS & BUILDINGS	T. 94	b. \$5 p.c. for half to 30/6/12
Anglo-French Lands T. 100	T. 94	b. Final of \$2.25 making \$4.25 for 1912
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	b. \$1.40 per share
Hongkong Lands	\$100	b. Interim of \$2 for 1912
Humphreys Estates	\$10	b. \$1 interim account 1912
Kowloon Lands	\$30	b. None
Shanghai Lands T. 30	T. 88	b. 80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on 1/2 paid shares for year ending 30/4/12
West Points	\$50	b. None
Manila M'pole Hotel P. 10	P. 8	b. No dividend this year
COTTON MILLS		b. 50 cts. for year end'g 30/6/12
Ewos	T. 50	b. T4 for year ended 31/10/10
Hongkong Cottons	\$10	b. T7 for year ended 20/12/10
MISCELLANEOUS		b. 50 cents 31/7/08
China-Borneo	\$12	b. \$1 for 1911
Light and Powers	\$10	b. 70 cents for 1912
Do. (Spec. shares)	\$1	b. \$1.25 for year end'g 31/7/12
China Providents	\$10	b. 40 cents for 1911
Dairy Farms	\$6	b. \$1.40 per share
Green Islands	\$10	b. Interim of \$2 for 1912
Hongkong Electrics	\$10	b. \$1 interim account 1912
Hongkong Ices	\$25	b. Tls. 4 1/2 for 1912
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	b. None
Langkats	g. 10	b. 80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on 1/2 paid shares for year ending 30/4/12
Morning Post	\$25	b. None
Peak Tramway	\$10	b. \$1.50 for 1910
Do. (new)	\$1	b. None
Philippines	\$10	b. None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$10	b. No dividend this year
Societe des forres	\$50	b. 50 cts. for year end'g 30/6/12
Pulpaeset	\$50	b. 20 per cent. per ordinary share for year ended 31/5/1912
Papeteries	paid up \$50	b. \$1 per share for year ending 31/12/12
du Tonkin	Benefit \$150	b. 25 per cent. for year ending 31/7/11
Shanghai-Sumatra T. 20	T. 150	b. 30 cents for 1910
Steam Laundry	\$5	b. 40 cts. year ending 30/6/12
United Asbestos	\$10	b. No dividend this year
Oriental Agency	\$10	b. 50 cts. for year end'g 30/6/12
United Asbestos	\$10	b. \$1 per share for year ending 31/12/12
Founders Shares	\$10	b. 25 per cent. for year ending 31/7/11

1990